

Div. of Fishes

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW



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COMMERCIAL
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A REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AND NEWS OF THE FISHERY INDUSTRIES
PREPARED IN THE BRANCH OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

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RESULTS OF SOME TESTS WITH FROZEN OYSTERS^{1/}

By S. R. Pottinger*

INTRODUCTION

Freezing of oysters should offer wide opportunities for expanding the market for these shellfish. Although oysters are highly perishable and are generally produced in quantity only during the colder months of the year, only a relatively small proportion of the total production is frozen. While marked improvements have been made in refrigerated transportation of foods, there are still definite limitations to the areas over which fresh or unfrozen oysters may be readily distributed. Retail outlets for frozen foods are being constantly expanded and there has been a tremendous increase in the use of home freezers and frozen food lockers. This expansion in storage facilities offers opportunities for frozen oysters to reach not only the more distant areas but to become part of the stock of frozen foods maintained in the home freezer and the locker plant.



A number of inquiries have been received by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in regard to methods of preparing oysters for freezing, the proper packaging required for extended periods of frozen storage, and other factors having a bearing on the quality of the frozen product. To have this information available, a series of studies with packaged frozen fishery products, including oysters, was made at the Service's Technological Laboratory in College Park, Maryland. Although studies were not as extensive as desired, they have served to give some insight into the characteristics of packaging materials and techniques of freezing.

TEST PROCEDURES

Freshly-shucked Chesapeake Bay oysters, prepared in the usual commercial manner and obtained from a shucking house, were used in the tests. A sufficient number of test packages were prepared to permit periodic examinations of the oysters for quality and of the packages for indications of brittleness and other faults during a year's storage period. The packaged oysters were frozen at approximately -30° F. and held in storage at 0° F.

At monthly intervals, one of each type of package was removed from storage and the appearance of the frozen oysters was noted, particularly with reference to desiccation or "freezer-burn." After defrosting, the quantity and pH of the free liquor were determined. Organoleptic tests for appearance, flavor, and texture of the oysters were made by a panel of impartial judges. All of the packages were weighed once a month in order to determine any loss of moisture, since moisture retention in the product is of primary importance in maintaining the quality of any frozen food.

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1/ PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE OYSTER INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 13-16, 1951.

WEIGHT LOSS

Frozen foods must be stored at a low temperature in order to maintain quality and keep undesirable changes at a minimum. A temperature of 0° F. or lower is recommended for extended periods of storage. Low temperatures such as these, however, cause rapid desiccation or drying out of foods which are exposed unprotected to the dry air of the cold storage room. In order to prevent this drying, much care should be given to the selection and application of a proper covering for the food. Such covering must not allow the moisture to escape from the covered product into the surrounding air—in other words, it must be moisture-vaporproof (a term which is used to designate the proper type of covering to be used in frozen-food packaging).

A wide variety of packages and packaging materials were tested, some of which were satisfactory, while others were not. The average loss in weight, or moisture, of the frozen product packed in the better types of packaging materials amounted to only a few tenths of one percent. This is considered a negligible loss and would not affect the appearance of the frozen product as far as desiccation is concerned.



for retaining moisture within the package.

With the bag-in-box type of container, comparable results for retention of moisture-vapor were obtained, whether the bags were made of cellophane, laminated cellophane and paper, specially coated paper, pliofilm, or polyethylene. The use of an overwrap on these packages made no appreciable difference in preventing weight loss. Some types of rectangular containers are often used without an inner bag. With this type of container, however, a good quality overwrap was found to be very necessary

Only negligible differences in weight losses were found between cartons containing single cellophane bags and those with duplex or double bags. Cylindrical containers were generally unsatisfactory due to extreme desiccation on the top surface of the oysters in the head space within the container.

pH AND FRESHNESS

The change in pH of oyster liquor as freshness decreases has proven to be a useful index of the degree of freshness of fresh oysters. This measurement was made at monthly intervals on the liquor from the frozen oysters, after thawing. There was, in general, a decided drop in pH of the oysters after a short period of storage. The pH values then remained relatively constant at about 6.2 for the remainder of the storage period of one year. It is not clear from these tests whether pH measurements are of value in indicating the state of freshness of oysters that have been held in a frozen condition. It would appear, however, that the values do not change enough to be of much use as an index of freshness for frozen oysters.

On the basis of organoleptic scores, the quality of the frozen oysters was about the same in the various types of packages which provided good moisture-vapor retention. Slight darkening of the oysters occurred during storage, regardless of the type of container used. The oyster meats became somewhat flabby as the storage period increased and some change in flavor was also noticeable.

FREE LIQUOR

The average quantity of free liquor which formed upon thawing the oysters was quite variable during the entire storage period and showed no particular relationship to the time the oysters were held in storage. The values often exceeded 20 percent. However, and 10 to 15 percent of free liquor was quite common. The oysters were, of course, very "watery" under these conditions.

Further tests were made in an attempt to find what might influence the amount of free liquor which forms when frozen oysters are thawed. It was believed that the methods used in preparing the shucked oysters before freezing might be a factor. Tests were made on this basis.

Samples of oysters, all from the same plant and same lot of shell stock, were prepared under the following conditions: blown in fresh water for 3, 15, and 30 minutes; blown in 0.75 percent salt water for 3, 15, and 30 minutes; not blown but sprayed with fresh water; and those prepared commercially at a shucking house. All lots were packaged, frozen at about -30° F., and stored at 0° F. under identical conditions. Examinations were made at monthly intervals, and included palatability tests, quantity of free liquor upon thawing, and pH value of the liquor.

Upon thawing the oysters, considerably more liquor was obtained from those blown in fresh water for 15 and 30 minutes than for those blown only 3 minutes. Those blown in the weak salt solution, whether for 3, 15, or 30 minutes, released about equal quantities of free liquor upon thawing, which in each instance was considerably less than that obtained from the oysters that were blown in fresh water for only 3 minutes. The quantity of liquor from the oysters that were not blown at all was about the same as that obtained from the three lots blown in the salt water. In contrast, the oysters prepared commercially released much more free liquor than did any of the other lots.

On the basis of palatability scores and pH values, all lots were of about equal quality at the end of one year of storage.

FRESHNESS IMPORTANT

It is very important that foods be strictly fresh at the time of freezing. The quality of foods is not improved by freezing and storage, but on the contrary, some undesirable changes will occur. If the quality is poor at the time of freezing, it will be poorer after the product is thawed out.

It was shown during the course of these tests that oysters, just as any other foods, must be strictly fresh at the time of freezing if a reasonable storage life is to be expected. Fresh oysters from the lot used in some of the other tests were held in friction-top oyster cans packed in crushed ice. When the quality of the oysters were considered to be nearing the lower limit of freshness, though still edible and salable, they were packaged, frozen, and stored at 0° F. with the other samples of oysters.

After only one month of storage this lot of oysters had a very stale odor when thawed and was considered by the taste panel to be inedible. The oysters that were strictly fresh when frozen were still quite satisfactory and remained so for a number of months. This test indicates the necessity of using only very fresh oysters for freezing.

ASCORBIC ACID TESTS

As mentioned before, frozen oysters darkened somewhat as the storage period progressed. Just why this occurred is not known, but going on the assumption that the darkening might be due to oxidation and that ascorbic acid might retard an oxidative change in oysters as it does in certain other frozen foods, a series of samples were prepared in which ascorbic acid was incorporated in varying concentrations up to 300 mg. per pound of oysters. Moisture-vaporproof packaging was used and the samples were stored at the temperature used in the other tests, namely 0° F.

No appreciable differences in quality of the treated oysters as compared to those containing no ascorbic acid were noticeable during a storage period of approximately one year. The degree of darkening in both lots was substantially the same, indicating that no protective action in this respect was provided by the ascorbic acid under the conditions of these tests.

PINK YEAST

In some of the freezing tests with oysters, several of the lots stored at 0° F. for only one month showed, while being thawed, a localized pink to red discoloration of the oyster liquor. Thorough mixing of the oysters and liquor imparted a pink color to the liquor similar to that produced by "pink yeast" in unfrozen oysters. There were no signs of this discoloration at the time the oysters were packaged and placed in the freezer. Though the "pink yeast" organism was suspected of causing the discoloration, studies made with it in the past have indicated that its activity is inhibited at about the temperature of melting ice or 32° F. Further bacteriological examinations confirmed, however, that "pink yeast" organisms were present in the discolored liquor from the frozen oysters and also, that "pink yeast" is capable of growing at a temperature of 0° F. and lower. From these findings, the need for maintaining strict cleanliness in the production of shucked oysters, whether fresh or frozen, is more obvious than ever.

SELECTION OF PACKAGE

When planning to go into the commercial production of frozen oysters, careful consideration should be given to the selection of the package. The package plays a very important role in protecting and merchandising the product. Only too often it is found that a poorly-designed or makeshift container is expected to do a job which it is entirely incapable of performing.

The proper package for frozen foods must perform a number of functions. It must, of course, possess enough rigidity to provide support for the contents during filling and handling before freezing. It should be watertight in order to prevent leakage of the contents and unsightly discoloration of the package. It must be of a type to permit easy filling and handling, yet possess the necessary toughness to prevent physical damage to the contents and to withstand the rough treatment to which it might be subjected during distribution to market. It must provide protection against moisture-vapor loss and desiccation of the contents over long periods of holding in the dry atmosphere of a frozen-storage room. In addition to its functional properties, it should be attractively printed, have a clean appearance, and have merchandising appeal, all of which are important to consumer acceptance. The details in the designing of such a package can be adequately taken care of by reputable package manufacturers.

It might be well, however, to offer a few suggestions to the prospective purchaser of packages for frozen oysters. The requirements of the individual producer, together with the degree of handling by hand prior to freezing, particularly in the

smaller plants, determine to a large extent the type of package that will be selected. It must be remembered that shucked oysters are a comparatively "wet" product, that is, they contain a certain amount of liquid, which must be considered in the selection of a package. If the packaging is done largely by hand, a completely watertight container, such as a sealed moisture-vaporproof bag within a waxed carton, is desirable. A package of this type may be turned at any angle before freezing without having the contents spill. The carton may be overwrapped, if desired.

Cartons of the type which do not contain bags but rely on a moisture-vaporproof liner or coating to retain the moisture should be overwrapped. When used for a product, such as oysters, automatic machine wrapping is to be preferred, as difficulty due to spilling of the contents would undoubtedly be encountered in applying an overwrap by hand. Cartons of this type are used more generally in the more specialized types of freezing equipment.

An overwrap for most types of cartons provides added protection against leakage and against normal wear and tear which is to be expected during distribution. It also serves as an excellent medium for attractive labelling and eye-catching color combinations being used so extensively on frozen food packages today.

SUMMARY

The following suggestions are offered in the freezing of oysters:

1. FREEZE ONLY STRICTLY FRESH, HIGH-QUALITY OYSTERS. OYSTERS OF POOR QUALITY DETERIORATE VERY RAPIDLY IN FROZEN STORAGE.
2. SUBJECT OYSTERS TO A MINIMUM OF WASHING AND BLOWING IN FRESH WATER (0.75 PERCENT SALT WATER IS BETTER) DURING THE CLEANING PROCESS. THIS REDUCES THE QUANTITY OF FREE LIQUOR WHICH FORMS WHEN THE OYSTERS ARE THAWED. DRAIN OYSTERS THOROUGHLY PRIOR TO PACKAGING.
3. USE A WATERTIGHT, MOISTURE-VAPORPROOF, ATTRACTIVELY DESIGNED PACKAGE, PREFERABLY OF THE RECTANGULAR TYPE.
4. WHEN FILLING AND CLOSING THE PACKAGE, LEAVE ONLY ENOUGH HEAD SPACE TO ALLOW FOR EXPANSION OF THE OYSTERS DURING FREEZING. EXCESSIVE AIR SPACE IN THE PACKAGE WILL LEAD TO LOCALIZED "FREEZER-BURN" AND DISCOLORATION OF THE OYSTERS. SEAL TIGHTLY TO PREVENT LEAKAGE OF CONTENTS AND LOSS OF MOISTURE-VAPOR.
5. FREEZE IMMEDIATELY AT A LOW TEMPERATURE, ABOUT -20° F. OR LOWER.
6. STORE AT 0° F. OR LOWER IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A REASONABLE STORAGE LIFE.
7. THOROUGH CLEANLINESS AND STRICT SANITARY MEASURES MUST BE ADOPTED IN ALL PHASES OF THE PLANT OPERATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A QUALITY PRODUCT.



SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS IN FISHERY INDUSTRIES

By Walter H. Stolting*

Self-employed persons in the fishery industry are now subject to the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (Public Law 734, 81st Congress), approved by the President on August 28, 1950. This law brings self-employed persons in the fishery industries under the coverage of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System. A self-employment tax will be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from such persons and they may become eligible for monthly retirement payments or their survivors may become eligible for either monthly survivors' payments or lump-sum payments.



In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1954, a tax of $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent will be imposed by the Federal Government on self-employment income which is defined as "the net earnings from self-employment derived by an individual (other than a non-resident alien individual)" during any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1950, except that such term shall not include: "(1) that part of the net earnings from self-employment which is in excess of: (A) \$3,600, minus (B) the amount of the wages paid to such individual during the taxable year;" or "(2) the net earnings from self-employment, if such net earnings for the taxable year are less than \$400."

This means that under the new Social Security law, if you are self-employed and earn \$400 or more per year, up to as much as \$3,600 of your net income from self-employment after December 31, 1950, will be taxed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and will count toward Social Security benefits for you or your family. If you work for someone else in employment covered by the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, and also own your own business, you will be taxed on and receive credit for both your self-employment income and the wages paid to you by your employer up to a total of \$3,600. Your employer will continue to report and pay the tax on your wages and you will be required to pay the tax on your self-employment income. However, earnings in self-employment in excess of the difference between \$3,600 and your wages will not be taxable. If your wages are \$3,200 or more, the amount on which you pay a self-employment tax will of course be \$400 or less. If your wages from covered employment were \$3,600 or more a year, you would not be subject to the self-employment tax.

Principal earnings which do not come under self-employment tax and do not count toward Social Security payments include:

* CHIEF, ECONOMICS AND COOPERATIVE MARKETING SECTION, BRANCH OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1951

1. EARNINGS LESS THAN \$400 A YEAR IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT.

2. EARNINGS OVER THE FIRST \$3,600 IN ANY YEAR.

3. EARNINGS FROM REAL ESTATE DO NOT COUNT UNLESS YOU ARE A REAL ESTATE DEALER. HOWEVER, RENTALS FROM ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN CALCULATING THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX AND BENEFITS.

4. INCOME FROM PERSONALLY-OWNED STOCKS OR BONDS.

At the present time if you are self-employed, the following actions should be taken by you.

1. IF YOU HAVE NEVER HAD A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, YOU SHOULD GET ONE AT YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE PRIOR TO FILING YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN FOR 1951.

2. IF YOU HAVE LOST YOUR CARD YOU SHOULD ASK FOR A COPY. IF THERE IS NO SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE NEAR WHERE YOU LIVE, ASK AT YOUR LOCAL POST OFFICE FOR AN APPLICATION BLANK. YOU SHOULD HAVE ONLY ONE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.

3. IF YOU HAVE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME THAT WILL COUNT TOWARD SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS, YOU SHOULD MAKE A REPORT OF YOUR EARNINGS AND PAY YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY TAX WHEN YOU FILE YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN FOR 1951 (DUE IN 1952). FOR THIS PURPOSE A SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX REPORT FORM (FIGURE 1) WILL BE PART OF YOUR INCOME TAX BLANK. THIS FORM IS KNOWN AS SCHEDULE C, TO BE FILED WITH FORM 1040. THE SOCIAL SECURITY TAX ON SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME WILL BE $\frac{1}{4}$ PERCENT THROUGH THE YEAR 1953.

SCHEDULE C (File with Form 1040)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SCHEDULE OF PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION AND COMPUTATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (for old-age and survivors insurance)

For calendar year 1951 or fiscal year beginning _____, 1951, and ending _____, 1951.

Name and address under
which Form 1040 is filedIf a joint return, name of husband or
wife having net earnings from self-employmentPROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION
(For reporting farm income, see Form 1040 Instructions)

State (1) nature of business

(2) business name

(3) business address

Do NOT include in this schedule cost of goods withdrawn for personal
use or deductions not connected with your business or profession

1. Total receipts from business or profession

COST OF GOODS SOLD

2. Inventory at beginning of year

\$ _____

3. Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale

\$ _____

4. Cost of labor

\$ _____

5. Material and supplies

\$ _____

6. Other costs (explain in Schedule I, Form 1040)

\$ _____

7. Total of lines 2 to 6

\$ _____

8. Less inventory at end of year

\$ _____

9. Net cost of goods sold (line 7 less line 8)

\$ _____

10. Gross profit (line 1 less line 9)

\$ _____

OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

11. Salaries and wages not included in line 4

\$ _____

12. Rent on business property

\$ _____

13. Interest on business indebtedness

\$ _____

14. Taxes on business and business property

\$ _____

15. Bad debts arising from sales or services

\$ _____

16. Depreciation and obsolescence (explain in Schedule H, Form 1040)

\$ _____

17. Repairs (explain in Schedule I, Form 1040)

\$ _____

18. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc. (submit schedule)

\$ _____

19. Amortization of emergency facilities (attach statement)

\$ _____

20. Other business expenses (explain in Schedule I, Form 1040)

\$ _____

21. Total of lines 11 to 20

\$ _____

22. Net profit (or loss) before losses of business property (line 10 less line 21)

\$ _____

23. Less: Losses of business property (attach statement)

\$ _____

24. Net profit (or loss) (line 22 less line 23). Enter here and on line 1, Schedule C Summary, page 2, Form 1040

\$ _____

COMPUTATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (See Instructions on other side)

25. Net earnings (or loss) from self-employment included in line 22, above

\$ _____

26. Net earnings (or loss) from self-employment from partnerships, joint ventures, etc. (from column 10, Schedule K, page 4, Form 1065)

\$ _____

27. Total net earnings (or loss) from self-employment (lines 25 and 26)

\$ _____

(If total of new earnings under \$400, do not make any entries below)

28. Wages paid to you during the taxable year which were subject to withholding for old-age and survivors insurance

\$ _____

29. Total of lines 27 and 28

\$ _____

30. Self-employment income subject to tax:

(If line 29 in (a) not over \$3,600, enter amount shown on line 27)

(b) over \$3,600, enter amount equal to excess of \$3,600 over wages shown on line 28

28. If amount on line 28 is \$3,600 or more, enter "none"

31. Self-employment tax—2½ percent of amount shown on line 30. Enter tax here and as item 5(B), page 1, Form 1040

\$ _____

FILL IN ITEMS BELOW BUT DO NOT DETACH

Schedule C (Form 1040)
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICEU. S. REPORT OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
(For Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance)

1951

For calendar year 1951 or fiscal year beginning _____, 1951, and ending _____, 1951

State nature of business

ENTER HERE YOUR SOCIAL
SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER

000 00 0000

Enter total net earnings
from self-employment
shown on line 27 above. \$ _____

ENTER BELOW NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON

(Name)

ADDRESS (Street and number, or rural route)

(City or town, postal zone number) (State)

Enter wages shown on
line 28 above. \$ _____Enter self-employment
income subject to tax
shown on line 30 above. \$ _____

480-387346-1

FIGURE 1

Schedule C shown in figure 1 requires that you keep some records. For this purpose use may be made of the records which you are already keeping to help you in preparing your income tax return, since most of the items covered are the same. A record of the total receipts from your business is required as well as a record of certain expenses and other business deductions. A careful study of this schedule will furnish you with some idea as to the type of records you should keep for your particular business. It will also be noted that employer identification numbers are not used in connection with this report and, therefore, no employer identification number need be obtained. Only a Social Security card and number are required.

Because of the fact that some tax liability may be created in the year 1951, for example, if the death of a taxpayer requires that the executors of his estate file Income Tax and Self-employment tax reports currently, Schedule C of form 1040 will in these instances be filled out sometime during 1951. For such a purpose, forms are now available at the offices of the Collectors of Internal Revenue. However, they will be made available currently only for this purpose. General distribution of Schedule C will be made sometime after the fall of 1951. At that time regular distribution will be under way for 1951 tax forms. These tax forms have to be filed together with the required Schedule C reporting the self-employment tax by March 15, 1952.

The information in this article with respect to the self-employment tax and the benefits due because of payment of the tax is of a general nature and intended to cover the more important points applicable to self-employed individuals in the fishery industries. For more specific information with respect to problems or questions in connection with payment of the tax, it is suggested that the nearest office of the Collector of Internal Revenue be contacted. It is suggested that the nearest Social Security Field Office be contacted for specific information with respect to benefits.

The following self-employed persons are some of those required to file the self-employment tax form:

1. A FISHERMAN OPERATING HIS OWN BOAT BY HIMSELF OR WITH A CREW OF ONE OR MORE.
2. A PROCESSOR OWNING AND OPERATING A FISH-CANNING FACTORY.
3. AN OWNER AND OPERATOR OF A WHOLESALE FISH BUSINESS, A RETAIL FISH STORE, OR A FISHING-GEAR SUPPLY HOUSE.
4. A MANUFACTURER OF FISHING GEAR OR NETTING.

Persons in these categories together with many other persons involved in other types of self-employment prevalent in the fishery industries, either on an individual or partnership basis, are required to file the forms and pay the tax, provided their net earnings from self-employment are \$400 a year or more. Those who file the form, pay the tax, and have sufficient quarters of coverage¹ may become eligible for Old-age or Survivors benefits. Information about the test which must be met in order to gain eligibility and about the manner in which benefits are determined can best be obtained from the nearest Social Security office. No Social Security payments can be made until an application for benefits has been made out. There are two occasions for action to be taken in filing an application for benefits:

¹ THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT PROVIDES THAT IN ORDER TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS MUST BE MET WITH RESPECT TO REPORTING AND PAYMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY TAX (SYNONOMOUS WITH COVERAGE) IN A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF QUARTERS. QUARTERS ARE THREE-MONTH PERIODS BEGINNING JANUARY 1, APRIL 1, JULY 1, OR OCTOBER 1 IN ANY YEAR. NO BENEFIT OF ANY KIND IS PAID UNLESS AT LEAST SIX QUARTERS OF COVERAGE (NOT NECESSARILY CONSECUTIVE) ARE RECORDED FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF BENEFITS. THE REQUIREMENTS AS TO QUARTERS OF COVERAGE VARY. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE NEAREST SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE.

1. WHEN YOU ARE 65 AND WISH TO RETIRE, YOU SHOULD CALL AT THE SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE AND ASK ABOUT AND REQUEST AN APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS.
2. IN CASE OF YOUR DEATH, YOUR FAMILY SHOULD NOTIFY THE SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE AND ASK ABOUT AND REQUEST AN APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS.

It is estimated by the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries that from 60,000-70,000 self-employed fishermen will be covered by this law, which will result in first-year payments by self-employed fishermen into the Federal Security System of about \$3,500,000. However, these payments are contributions to the considerably liberalized Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System and will accrue into benefits for the insured self-employed individuals or his survivors. In addition, proprietors of fish processing, wholesaling, and other types of fishery establishments operated as individual businesses or partnerships will now be subject to this tax.

It should be noted that fishermen employed on vessels of 10 net tons or less, excepting vessels in the halibut or salmon fishery, are excluded from the present Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System and the tax under the law. However, fishermen owning these boats and who are self-employed are covered and are required to pay the tax on self-employment income. This somewhat peculiar situation was not given recognition when the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 were in the process of being made law. Legislation has been introduced in the present session of Congress which would bring practically all of these employed fishermen on vessels of 10 net tons or less under coverage and make their earnings subject to the tax in the same manner as other employed fishermen.



PACKAGING FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS

The problems of freezing and frozen storage of fish and shellfish are, on the whole, very much like those for other frozen foods. The packaging requirements are similar and the requirements for storage, with some exceptions, are much alike. Changes in flavor will occur in seafoods during periods of frozen storage much the same as in other frozen foods. Some varieties of fishery products have a tendency to toughen after being held for varying periods of storage.



There is, however, an additional important problem with certain varieties of fish which is encountered with only a few other frozen products. The fat or oil that is present in the body tissues of these fish will undergo oxidation, with subsequent undesirable changes in flavor and, in extreme cases, changes in the appearance of the fish.



RESEARCH

IN SERVICE LABORATORIES

September 1951

ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION: Oil Content of Pacific Coast Rockfish and Atlantic Ocean Perch: Samples of Pacific Coast rockfish (Sebastodes pinniger) and of Atlantic ocean perch (Sebastodes marinus) fillets packed in New England were analyzed to determine the range of oil content. The results were as follows: (each value represents the oil-content percentage of a single fillet): Pacific Coast rockfish (Sebastodes pinniger)—4.13; 1.17; 3.0; 1.74; 2.00; 2.45; 3.10; 3.78; 3.25; 1.91; 2.37; 2.12; 2.85; 2.46; 1.98; and 1.55 percent. Atlantic ocean perch (Sebastodes marinus)—7.29; 4.68; 4.80; 6.53; 5.19; 6.65; 4.08; 5.75; 4.28; 5.13; 6.65; 4.21; 6.38; 4.38; 7.30; and 6.16 percent. (Seattle).

Composition and Cold Storage Life of Fresh-water Fish: Very little information is available as to the chemical composition of inland fresh-water fish and no published information whatever is available concerning the cold-storage life of fresh-water fish. The project's purpose is the determination of the chemical composition and cold-storage life of such fish.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the shipment of frozen samples of fresh-water fish by Railway Express from the Lake Erie region to the Seattle laboratory. (Seattle).

* * * * *

BYPRODUCTS: Vitamin Content and Nutritive Value of Fishery Byproducts: This project aims to determine the range of concentration of certain vitamins, especially vitamin B₁₂ and riboflavin in fish meal from different sources and to determine the possible presence of unknown vitamins and other growth substances which may be present in fish meal.

Concentration of the extract of fish livers started last month was continued and has almost been completed. The next step will be to attempt to obtain a micro-biological procedure for the fish factor. The method proposed by Norris at Cornell University is to be used. Preliminary work has been carried out toward preparation of a synthetic basal medium used by these tests and the first assays will be started in another week's time.

Work was continued on assays for riboflavin, niacin, and B₁₂ on the extensive series of pilchard meals and intermediate products of different stages of manufacture. (Seattle).

* * * * *

REFRIGERATION: Study of Cause of Texture Change of Canned Salmon Prepared From Frozen Fish: Work done prior to this study has shown that salmon frozen and held in cold storage at 0° F. for as short a period as one week before processing will produce an inferior canned product as compared to the canned fresh fish. Under normal cold-storage conditions, fish frozen and stored only one week do not undergo

any appreciable oxidative changes. It is well known that the myosin fraction present in fish protein immediately starts to undergo changes which may be called denaturation. For this reason it has been postulated that the protein denaturation and the changes in the texture, volume of free oil, and liquid and curd present in canned salmon prepared from frozen fish are directly related.

In order that the effect of storage time on the extent of denaturation and therefor on the quality of canned frozen salmon could be checked during the first week in frozen storage, a series of samples were frozen and stored for 0.5, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, and 10.5 days. The fish used were comparatively fresh trap-caught sockeye salmon. They were dressed, packed in half-pound flat cans, and placed in an ice and water bath for approximately 5 hours to bring all cans of fish to an equal temperature. The cans were removed from the bath and placed in a storage room held at approximately 0° F. Zero-storage time, for reference purposes, was taken as the time the cans were placed in the cold-storage room, even though the fish had not yet frozen. Ninety-six cans of the fish were processed immediately after packing in the can, to serve as a control for comparison with the experimental packs. At the end of each experimental storage period (0.5, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, and 10.5 days) 40 cans of salmon were removed from storage and held in cold water for approximately 4 hours, allowing the fish to thaw. The cans of fish were then restored for 90 minutes at a temperature of 244° F. These samples will be stored for several months before any examination can be made on them. This time should allow for the stabilizing of the free oil and liquid. (Ketchikan).



U.S. CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

DO YOU KNOW...

That the 1950 production of fishery byproducts in the United States and Alaska was valued at \$76,218,997--3 percent less than in the previous year.

The principal by-products were marine-animal oils, 21,763,849 gallons, valued at \$17,472,709; marine-animal scrap and meal, 239,713 tons, valued at \$29,225,928; marine pearl-shell, oyster-shell, and fresh-water shell products, valued at \$16,312,004; and fish solubles, valued at \$4,461,362.



That byproducts were produced in 322 plants in 22 States and Alaska in 1950.



TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Additions to the Fleet of U. S. Fishing Vessels

Eighty-five vessels of 5 net tons and over received their first documents as fishing craft during July 1951—2 less than in July 1950. California led with 19 vessels, followed by Washington with 13 vessels, and the west coast of Florida with 8 vessels.

During the first seven months of 1951, a total of 547 vessels were documented for the first time as fishing vessels, compared with 529 vessels for the same period during 1950.

Vessels Obtaining Their First Documents as Fishing Craft, July 1951					
Section	July		7 mos. ending with July		Total 1950
	1951	1950	1951	1950	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
New England	5	2	25	20	36
Middle Atlantic.....	6	3	27	30	45
Chesapeake Bay	8	9	19	50	81
South Atlantic	10	8	68	82	153
Gulf.....	13	17	114	101	167
Pacific.....	35	38	226	170	231
Great Lakes.....	-	-	9	6	12
Alaska.....	7	8	57	68	83
Hawaii.....	1	2	2	2	4
Total.....	85	87	547	529	812



Federal Purchases of Fishery Products

FRESH AND FROZEN FISH PURCHASES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, AUGUST 1951:
The Army Quartermaster Corps purchased 2,996,287 pounds of fresh and frozen fishery products during August 1951 for the military feeding of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force (see table). Compared with the previous month, August purchases increased 12 percent in quantity, but decreased 5.9 percent in value. This

Purchases of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products by Department of the Army (August and the First Eight Months, 1950-51)								
Q U A N T I T Y				V A L U E				
August		January-August		August		January-August		
1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2,996,287	2,946,230	20,270,207	10,638,657	1,116,243	1,193,198	8,335,084	4,412,253	

decrease in value was undoubtedly due to larger purchases of less expensive fishery products. Compared with August 1950, this year's purchases for the same month were greater by 1.7 percent in quantity, but lower in value by 6.5 percent.

A comparision of the purchases for the first eight months of 1950 and 1951 shows that there was an increase of 90.5 percent in quantity (nearly 10 million pounds) and 88.9 percent in value for 1951.



Fur-Seal Skin Prices Drop at Fall Fur Auction

The over-all average price per fur-seal skin dropped 12 percent at the fall fur auction held in St. Louis on September 24, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced. Total United States Government receipts from the sale of U.S.-owned fur-seal skins was \$2,249,892. The over-all average price for skins from the Pribilof Islands was \$89.76 per skin as compared with \$100.69 at the April 1951 auction.

The dyed "Matara" (brown) skins sold for an average price of \$87.29, a decline of 11.5 percent from the previous sale. "Safari" brown (lighter brown) skins declined 6.2 percent to \$69.27. Black skins averaged \$102.31, a loss of 14.3 percent.

A total of 550 U.S.-owned blue fox pelts sold for an average price of \$5.44, bringing in an additional sum of about \$2,750.

The auction also included 5,000 South African Government Cape of Good Hope fur-seal skins which sold for an average price of \$33.63, a decline of 25.3 percent.



ALASKA FUR SEALS



Freezing-Fish-At-Sea Technological Studies

EXPERIMENTAL FREEZING STUDIES RESUMED BY "DELAWARE": Full-scale experimental freezing studies will be resumed by the M/V Delaware on its Cruise No. 4. The vessel, which is being used in conjunction with the Branch of Commercial Fisheries' Freezing-Fish-at-Sea Project, left Boston about October 5 and is expected to return about October 11.

Repairs to the brine cooler as well as to the main and auxiliary engine were completed. Freezing apparatus and refrigeration machinery will be tested under rated capacity loads.

* * * * *

FOUL WEATHER HINDERS "DELAWARE'S" FREEZING FISH STUDIES (Cruise No. 4): Several thousand pounds of mixed varieties of New England groundfish were frozen by the Delaware under adverse weather conditions. This converted trawler is being used by

the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries for freezing-fish-at-sea technological studies in the New England area. The vessel sailed October 5 on this cruise and returned to Boston on October 12. Foul weather prevailed during the first part of the cruise and actual fishing and experimental fish-freezing operations were delayed for five days.

Considerable data were secured on the operational characteristics of the brine-freezing apparatus and refrigeration machinery of the vessel.

Upon docking, the fish that were frozen aboard the Delaware were placed in cold storage at the laboratory for shore-side processing studies.



Middle and South Atlantic Little Tuna Explorations

LITTLE TUNA SCHOOL SIGHTED BY "ATLANTIC EXPLORER" OFF NEW JERSEY (Cruise No. 2): Only one school of little tuna was sighted by the M/V Atlantic Explorer off the coast of New Jersey during this cruise in September. This vessel is being operated under a cooperative agreement by the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries to carry on explorations for little tuna in the Middle and South Atlantic area.

The vessel sailed on Cruise No. 2 from Beaufort, South Carolina, on September 13 and completed its trip at Point Pleasant, New Jersey, on September 21. From September 13 through September 17, the vessel explored for little tuna off the coast between Beaufort, South Carolina, and Southport, North Carolina, but unfavorable weather was encountered. No schools of little tuna were sighted but feed of various kinds appeared to be plentiful off of Georgetown, South Carolina, between depths of 7 and 15 fathoms of water.

Favorable reports on abundance of little tuna were received from Point Pleasant, New Jersey, so the vessel proceeded to Norfolk, Virginia, but strong northerly winds hindered exploratory activities in that area. Good weather was experienced between Norfolk and Point Pleasant but no schools of tuna were seen before reaching Manasquan Inlet where a school was sighted so close to the jetty that making a set would have been unduly hazardous to both the vessel and its gear. Local inquiries revealed that schools of little tuna had been observed for the past two weeks between Manasquan and Sandy Hook. Extensive catches had been made for the previous two weeks by trolling gear off Beachhaven Inlet, New Jersey, but no surface schools were evident.

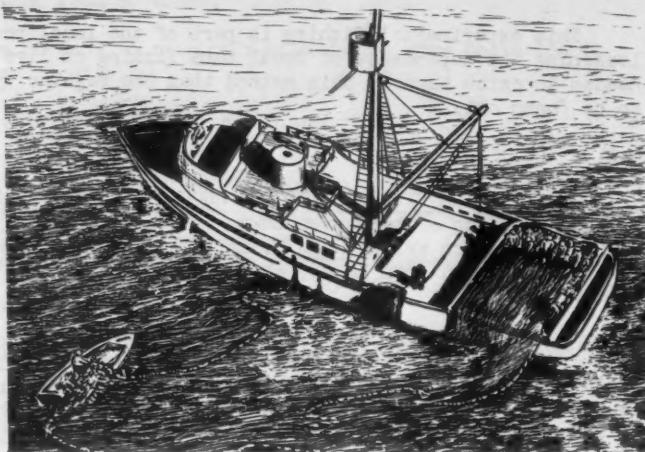
The vessel planned to sail on Cruise No. 3 to explore the waters along the New Jersey Coast from Sandy Hook to Atlantic City to determine if surface schools of little tuna can be observed and taken in commercial quantities by purse-seine gear. The vessel will cruise along the coast and up to 40 miles offshore employing visual means and trolling gear to locate little tuna.



New England Tuna Explorations

RECORD BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH REPORTED BY "WESTERN EXPLORER" (Cruise No. 6): A record catch (60 tons) of bluefin tuna was seined by the M/V Western Explorer on its Cruise No. 6. Operated by the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries, this vessel has been searching for untapped resources of bluefin tuna in waters principally off the shores of Maine and Massachusetts. This catch of 20- to 45-pound fish was taken in one set of the seine on September 17 and is considered the largest seine catch of tuna ever made on the Atlantic Coast.

The vessel sailed on August 31 and docked at Gloucester, Mass., with its catch of tuna on September 18. Between August 31 and September 13 exploration of the waters between Cape Cod and the Central Maine Coast were carried out. On September 8 small pods of tuna were sighted on Stellwagon Bank. A small school of tuna (which immediately sounded) and several stray tuna jumpers were sighted between Boon Island and the Isle of Shoals in the Gulf of Maine from September 10 to 12. Unfavorable weather conditions, wind and fog, and mechanical difficulties with the auxiliary engine interfered considerably with fishing operations during this period.



PULLING IN PURSE-SEINE NET.

The Western Explorer sailed for Tobins Ledge on September 16, following reports from draggers that tuna were in the vicinity, and reached this area (50 miles SE $\frac{1}{2}$ E of Cape Cod Lighthouse) the next morning. Several large schools of tuna were sighted. The net was set in water of 80 fathoms and 68° F. on a school containing approximately 200 tons. To avoid overloading the seine, it was necessary to cut through the middle of the school, and about 120 tons were trapped. Due to the excessive load in one section, about 20 tons of fish escaped over the corkline. The net was hauled aboard in four splits, but another 40 tons of fish were lost when a section of the mesh parted under the strain. The entire operation took 15½ hours, but over 60 tons of tuna were landed.

The 119,800 pounds of bluefin tuna were sold on bids to four firms. About 6,050 pounds were sold for the fresh fish market at 12 cents per pound, 14,880 pounds of split fish went at 3½ cents per pound, and the remainder sold for 7-8 cents per pound for canning.

The vessel is scheduled to leave on Cruise No. 7 on September 22 for an eight-day trip. Operations will be conducted in Great South Channel and the Gulf of Maine.



Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations

TUNA PURSE-SEINED IN HAWAIIAN WATERS BY "JOHN R. MANNING." Tuna were caught in a purse seine in Hawaiian waters for the first time by the John R. Manning on a cruise completed the first week in September. This vessel of the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations netted several tons of skipjack tuna (aku).

Previous attempts to net the local tuna failed because of the wildness of the Hawaiian fish. Success was achieved only after the Momi, a Honolulu sampan, was used to slow down and concentrate the fish by feeding them live bait fish.

While the fish were being fed, the John R. Manning laid her 2,400-foot seine around the bait boat and the fish. After the net was closed, the Momi left the net and the research vessel retrieved the net and catch.

This experimental fishing is part of the local program to develop means of lessening the dependence of local tuna fishing on live bait. Whether less bait is needed to catch tuna by this method than the regular type of sampan fishing remains to be found out.

* * * * *

RICH TUNA GROUNDS LOCATED BY "HUGH M. SMITH" (Cruise XI): Probably the most phenomenal catch of tuna ever taken by long-lining was made one day in mid-September when the research vessel Hugh M. Smith hauled in yellowfin tuna (ahi) at the rate of 29 fish per hundred hooks, according to the Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations.

The Hugh M. Smith, which had left on this cruise on August 20, was testing the theory that tuna should be abundant in a certain zone lying between the Equator and the counter-equatorial current where the ocean circulation system creates what is known to oceanographers as a convergence. In convergences, the small sea life tends to collect, multiply, and provide food for the large fishes such as tunas. The equatorial convergence usually lies several degrees north of the Equator and shifts north or south from time to time depending on the winds.

On this particular trip the vessel found the convergence between 1° and 6° N. of the Equator. Up to September 20 the vessel had put in 15 days of fishing in this zone at various places from Christmas Island to 440 miles east of there and averaged 13 tuna or about 1,600 pounds per 100 hooks per day. The record catch of 29 per hundred hooks was made 360 miles east of Christmas Island, the nearest island.

For a given amount of fishing this area yielded over four times as much tuna as any place regularly fished commercially by tuna long lines, according to the Director of the Investigations. In Hawaii, where this type of fishing is called flag-lining, the catch averages slightly over three tuna per hundred hooks, while in the western Pacific south of the Caroline Islands where the Japanese have the best results, their average is also around three tuna per hundred hooks.

These Hawaiian and Japanese catching rates can support a commercial fishery only where fish prices are very high, as in Hawaii, or where fishermen's wages are very low, as in Japan. The newly-discovered grounds may be good enough to give a fishermen's wage that is adequate by American standards and yet produce the tuna at a low enough cost to use them for canning instead of restricting them to the high-priced fresh-market use. If so, there is a possibility of greatly expanding Hawaii's tuna industry by fishing the convergence zone about 1,000 miles south of here. This would be only one-third as far as California tuna fishermen range from their home ports.

The Hugh M. Smith continued fishing tests as far south as 5° below the Equator and then made an oceanographic survey on its way back to Honolulu. The vessel returned to Pearl Harbor on October 6.

Long-line fishing gear, nets, sonic and electronic instruments, thermometers, water samplers, all played a part in the investigations carried out by the vessel on this cruise.

Records of the "scattering layer" were made with the sonic depth recorder which

records a "false bottom" just below the surface during darkness. This layer is apparently composed of countless living organisms which congregate thickly at night. Exactly what the layer is composed of is not known, but it probably contains large numbers of squid, an important food of tunas.

Water samples from the surface to over half-mile depths were collected in "Nansen" bottles for chemical analysis.

These and additional observations will be studied over a period of months in POPI'S Honolulu laboratory in order to understand more fully the occurrence and movements of tuna.

Taking Cruise No. XI as a whole, long-line fishing was successful, the catch-ing rate for all stations being 9 tunas per hundred hooks, that for the lateral sta-tions at 2° N. being 14 tunas per hundred hooks, and at the best station 29 tunas per hundred hooks at 2° N. 151°20' W. approximately 360 miles east of Christmas Island. The catches showed that:

1. TUNA ABUNDANCE IN THE OPEN OCEAN IS TO A GREAT DEGREE DE-PENDENT ON THE OCEAN CIRCULATION, CATCHES BEING GREATEST IN THE ZONE OF WIND-DRIFT CONVERGENCE JUST NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION IS NOT NOTICEABLY IN-FLUENCED BY THE DEPTH OF THE THERMOCLINE. CATCHES SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR WHERE THE THERMOCLINE WAS RELATIVELY DEEP, WERE SMALL. IN THE CONVERGENT ZONE WHERE THE THERMOCLINE IS ALSO RELATIVELY DEEP, CATCHES WERE LARGE.
2. WITHIN THIS RICH ZONE THERE IS NO INDICATION OF A GRADIENT IN TUNA ABUNDANCE WITH DISTANCE FROM SMALL LAND MASSES. (HOWEVER, THE CATCHES ADJACENT TO ISLANDS ARE PROBABLY NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TRUE TUNA ABUNDANCE DUE TO INTERFERENCE BY SHARKS. SHARKS TAKE UP HOOK SPACE, UNDOUBTEDLY STEAL BAIT AND TUNA FROM THE LINE, AND MAY INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF TUNA WHICH ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE BAIT.)
3. TUNA CAUGHT NEAR CHRISTMAS ISLAND WERE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER THAN THOSE CAUGHT AT OCEANIC STATIONS.
4. WHEREAS THE HEAVY YELLOWFIN CATCHES WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE CONVERGENT ZONE, THE BIG-EYED TUNA CATCHES SUGGESTED A MORE UNIFORM NORTH-SOUTH DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS SPECIES.

In addition, during this cruise two direct determinations of the depth of the main line in its natural position were accomplished.



Wholesale and Retail Prices

WHOLESALE PRICES, AUGUST 1951: Good production of groundfish and whiting in New England, liberal catches of shrimp in the Gulf and South Atlantic, liberal land-ings in the Chesapeake Bay area, and good stocks of canned tuna brought August prices for edible fishery products substantially below July levels. The wholesale over-all index for edible fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, and canned) for August was 103.5 percent of the 1947 average (see table 1)—3.5 percent below the previous month and 2.0 percent lower than in August 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Depart-ment of Labor reports.

Drawn, dressed, or whole finfish August prices in general were slightly above those quoted in July, mainly due to increases in fresh or frozen salmon and lake fish. However, the latter increases were offset by lower prices for fresh drawn had-dock and fresh or frozen Western halibut. Although the drawn, dressed, or whole fin-

fish subgroup index in August was 0.6 percent higher than in July, it was still 1.5 percent below August 1950.

GROUP, SUBGROUP, AND ITEM SPECIFICATION	POINT OF PRICING UNIT	AVERAGE PRICES (\$)			INDEXES (1947 = 100)		
		Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1950	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1950
ALL FISH AND SHELLFISH (Fresh, Frozen, and Canned)					103.5	107.3	105.6
Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products:					103.6	104.5	105.2
Drawn, Pressed, or Whole Finfish:					112.0	111.3	113.7
Haddock, large, offshore, drawn, fresh	Boston	lb.	.10	.10	.11	107.6	108.8
Halibut, Western, 20/50 lbs., dressed, fresh or frozen	New York City	"	.38	.38	.38	93.3	93.4
Salmon, King, lge. & med., dressed, fresh or frozen	"	"	.53	.52	.49	129.9	127.5
Whitefish, mostly Lake Superior, drawn (dressed), fresh	Chicago	"	.47	.43	.39	135.8	123.6
Whitefish, mostly Lake Erie pound net, round, fresh	New York City	"	.51	.54	.49	115.8	122.1
Lake trout, domestic, mostly No. 1, drawn (dressed), fresh	Chicago	"	.53	.53	.47	116.4	115.5
Yellow pike, mostly Michigan (Lakes Michigan & Huron), round, fresh ..	New York City	"	.60	.57	.56	141.1	132.3
Processed, Fresh (Fish and Shellfish):					93.3	95.4	94.2
Fillets, haddock, small, skins on, 20-lb. tins	Boston	lb.	.28	.28	.25	100.6	99.2
Shrimp, lge. (26-30 count), headless, fresh or frozen	New York City	"	.53	.59	.64	76.5	85.0
Oysters, shucked, standards	Norfolk area	gal.	4.88	4.88	3.95	120.0	112.0
Processed, Frozen (Fish and Shellfish):					99.8	103.8	102.9
Fillets:							
Flounder (yellowtail), skinless, 10-lb. bxs. ..	Boston	lb.	.42	.42	.35	135.6	135.6
Haddock, small, 10-lb. cello-pack	"	"	.24	.24	.26	106.3	109.7
Ocean perch (rosefish), 10-lb. cello-pack	Gloucester	"	.23	.22	.22	114.4	109.8
Shrimp, lge. (26-30 count), 5-lb. bxs.	Chicago	"	.57	.63	.64	82.5	91.7
Canned Fishery Products:					103.4	111.5	106.3
Salmon, pink, No. 1 tall (16 oz.), 48 cans per case	Seattle	case	20.61	23.64	20.88	134.9	154.1
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, No. 1/2 tuna (7 oz.), 48 cans per case	Los Angeles	"	12.75	12.95	14.94	82.9	84.3
Sardines (pilchards), California, tomato pack, No. 1 oval (15 oz.), 48 cans per case	"	"	6.75	6.85	6.13	75.5	76.6
Sardines, Maine, keyless oil, No. 1/2 drawn (3 1/2 oz.), 100 cans per case	New York City	"	7.46	6.93	6.13	73.2	67.9

Due principally to increased landings in the South Atlantic States, fresh headless shrimp in August sold at prices considerably lower (10 percent) than in July and 17.7 percent lower than during August 1950. However, this decline was offset to a certain extent by higher prices for fresh haddock fillets and shucked oysters. Fresh processed fish and shellfish prices this August were 1.0 percent below the corresponding month last year and 2.2 percent lower than in July this year.

From July to August frozen headless shrimp prices also declined 10 percent, and frozen haddock fillets dropped 3.1. On the other hand, frozen ocean perch fillets rose 4.2 percent during the same period, while frozen flounder fillets remained steady. The processed frozen fish and shellfish index for August was 3.0 percent lower than in the same month a year ago and 3.9 percent below July.

Except for canned Maine sardines, all items under the canned fishery products subgroup dropped below July levels. In anticipation of the new pack, canned pink salmon prices dropped 12.5 percent from July to August and 0.9 percent below the same period last year. Canned tuna prices continued to drop and in August were reported 1.7 percent lower than in July and 14.7 percent below August 1950. Canned California sardines also sagged 10.2 percent below August 1950 and 1.4 percent below July this year. Since the Maine sardine pack to date has been a complete failure, prices for this product rose 7.8 percent from July to August and were 21.8 percent higher than in August 1950. The August index for canned fishery products sank 7.3 percent below July and was 2.7 percent below the same month in 1950.

RETAIL PRICES, AUGUST 1951: Average retail prices paid for all foods by moderate-income urban families decreased .3 percent during the period July 15-August 15, 1951. The U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the index for all foods on August 15 as 227.0 percent of the 1935-39 average, some 8.1 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1950 (see table 2).

Fresh, frozen and canned fish and shellfish retail prices during the mid-July-mid-August period were 17.7 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1950, but only .9 percent above the previous 30-day period of this year. Chiefly responsible for the higher retail prices paid for all fish and shellfish is the increase in fresh and frozen fish prices. For the 30-day period ending August 15, average fresh and frozen fish prices at retail were 292.5 percent of the 1938-39 base--1.5 percent higher than the mid-June to mid-July average and 7.2 percent above the August 15, 1950, average.



MODERN RETAIL FISH COUNTER.

Canned pink salmon prices declined for the second time in 1951 with the index at 508.2 percent of the 1938-39 base for the period July 15-August 15. This is a .2 percent decrease as compared with the previous 30-day average, but still 42.0 percent above the mid-August 1950 index of 357.9.

Table 2 - Adjusted Retail Prices Indexes for Foods and Fishery Products, August 15, 1951, with Comparative Data

Item	Base	I N D E X E S		
		Aug. 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1950
All foods	1935-39 = 100	227.0	227.7	209.9
All fish and shellfish (fresh, frozen, & canned)	do	356.4	353	302.8
Fresh and frozen fish	1938-39 = 100	292.5	288.1	272.8
Canned salmon: pink	do	508.2	509.2	357.9



Economic Cooperation Administration Program Notes

PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS INCLUDE FISHING VESSEL EQUIPMENT FOR INDOCHINA: On July 18 the Economic Cooperation Administration announced, among other items, that it has issued purchase authorizations of \$5,000 for Indochina to be used for obtaining equipment for use in developing fisheries.

FISHING VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR THAILAND: Purchase approvals and authorizations for fishing vessels and equipment for Thailand were announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration on August 3. Thailand has an ECA authorization for \$68,000 to be used for purchases in Japan, and one for \$35,000 for purchases in the United States and Possessions and Japan. The money is to be spent for fishing vessels, equipment (including refrigeration plants), and for modernizing the market at Bangkok.



International

ANTARCTIC WHALING, 1950-51 SEASON: During the 1950-51 Antarctic whaling season, 19 floating factories, 3 land stations, and 262 whale catchers were operating, according to a review submitted by the Committee of International Whaling Statistics at the Third Meeting of the International Commission on Whaling held in Cape Town in July this year.



The number of pelagic whaling factory ships operating in 1950-51 was 19, accompanied by 241 catchers, and the total catch, inclusive of that of land stations, amounted to 2,305,187 barrels of oil (including 253,166 barrels of sperm oil) as compared with 2,166,505 barrels in the previous season. If the catch of the South Georgia land stations is included, approximately 34,000 whales were captured in the waters south of 40° S. latitude.

Excluding land stations, 31,174 whales were caught by the pelagic expeditions. Calculated in blue-whale units,^{1/} this catch amounts to 16,413 blue-whale units. Of these, 129 blue-whale units are known to have been lost, so that 16,284 units were actually processed. The output of these pelagic expeditions (exclusive of land stations) amounted to 1,910,000 barrels of oil, or 177.3 barrels per blue-whale unit. In addition, 243,000 barrels of sperm oil were produced.

An average of 8.6 whale catchers were attached to each factory ship during 1945-46, while in 1950-51 the number of whale catchers attached to each factory ship had increased to 12.7.

In 1931, the average gross tonnage of whale catchers was 226 tons, and in 1951 the average gross tonnage had increased to 453. During this period, the average international horsepower of the whale catchers increased from about 750 to 1,825.

The Antarctic whaling season during 1950-51 commenced on December 22, 1950, and terminated March 9, 1951. Consequently, the 1950-51 Antarctic season lasted only 78 days, the shortest season on record.

Humpback whaling commenced on February 1 and terminated on February 7, 1951. Although the permitted catch for humpbacks was 1,250, more than 1,600 were captured. Atmospheric disturbances which affected radio transmission and faulty returns from the pelagic expeditions were responsible in part for exceeding the established limitations.

^{1/} ONE BLUE-WHALE UNIT EQUALS ONE BLUE OR TWO FIN OR 2.5 HUMPBACK WHALES.



In 1939, for instance, the blue whale constituted approximately 80 percent of the total Antarctic catch, while in 1950-51 the stock of blue whales has been reduced to such an extent that they constituted only 22 percent of the total catch.

During December, the average output per blue-whale unit is 90 barrels of oil, while in March the average per unit varies from 140 to 150 barrels. The low yield per whale in December was the basis for the decision by the Commission at the third plenary session this year to postpone the opening of the next Antarctic season until January 2, 1952.

NOTE: THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER ON THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION HELD AT CAPE TOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 23-27, 1951.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

LATIN AMERICAN FISHERIES COUNCIL AGREEMENT ADOPTED: At the Latin American Fisheries Meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at Lima, Peru, September 17-22, the desirability of establishing a Latin American Fisheries Council was considered and favorably received. A form of agreement was adopted for submission to the Sixth Session of the FAO Conference to be convened at Rome in November 1951. If approved by the Conference, it will be forwarded to interested member governments for action, and if accepted by five of the member governments, the agreement will go into effect.

The Governments of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States of American, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay, and members of the FAO were present at the meeting and agreed to the adoption of the Agreement. However, the Agreement shall be open to acceptance by Governments that are members of FAO.

The Agreement points out that the purpose of the organization is the development and proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of the Latin American region.

The functions of the Council are to be as follows (Article III of the Agreement):

- A. TO FORMULATE THE OCEANOGRAPHICAL, LIMNOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND OTHER TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PROPER UTILIZATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES;
- B. TO ENCOURAGE AND COORDINATE RESEARCH AND THE APPLICATION OF IMPROVED METHODS EMPLOYED IN FISHERIES RESEARCH AND IN OTHER FIELDS OF FISHERIES IN EVERY DAY PRACTICE;
- C. TO ASSEMBLE, PUBLISH OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATE OCEANOGRAPHICAL, LIMNOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND OTHER TECHNICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES;
- D. TO RECOMMEND TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS SUCH NATIONAL OR COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS MAY APPEAR NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO FILL GAPS IN SUCH KNOWLEDGE;
- E. TO UNDERTAKE, WHERE APPROPRIATE, COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DIRECTED TO THIS END;
- F. TO ELABORATE PLANS FOR THE TRAINING OF THE PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES RESEARCH, IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY OR FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION AND TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES EXTENSION SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE REGION.
- G. TO PROPOSE, AND WHERE NECESSARY TO ADOPT, MEASURES TO BRING ABOUT THE STANDARDIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT, TECHNIQUES, AND NOMENCLATURES;

- H. TO REPORT UPON SUCH QUESTIONS RELATING TO OCEANOGRAPHICAL, LIMNOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND OTHER TECHNICAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING FISHERIES AS MAY BE RECOMMENDED TO IT BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OR BY THE ORGANIZATION AND IF IT IS THOUGHT DESIRABLE BY OTHER INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, WITH RELATED INTERESTS;
- I. TO REPORT AFTER EACH MEETING TO THE ORGANIZATION AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UPON ITS ACTIVITIES FOR THEIR INFORMATION AND IN ADDITION TO MAKE SUCH OTHER REPORTS TO THEM ON MATTERS FALLING WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE COUNCIL AS MAY SEEM TO IT DESIRABLE.



Argentine Republic

WHALE FACTORY SHIP "JUAN PERON" SAILS FOR ARGENTINA: The whale factory ship Juan Peron will be employed as an oil tanker pending acquisition of a suitable whale catcher fleet and the opening of the whaling season, an October 5 American consular dispatch from Buenos Aires points out. This 22,000-gross-metric-ton ship was scheduled to leave Belfast, Northern Ireland, October 20 on its maiden voyage to Curacao. Claimed to be the world's largest whale factory ship, the vessel's completion was delayed because of the failure to complete the whale-oil refinery installation as scheduled.

Doubts as to whether the Juan Peron might be sold prior to documentation as an Argentine ship appear to have been resolved as it is understood it now flies the Argentine flag. From unconfirmed reports in Buenos Aires, it appears that the necessary financing originally expected from the Argentine Government, but which did not materialize, has now been undertaken by Norwegian interests.



Australia

THIRD WHALING ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHED ON EAST COAST: Australia's third whaling enterprise has been registered in Sydney to engage in whaling on the east coast of Australia, according to the August 1951 issue of the Fisheries Newsletter of the Commonwealth Director of Fisheries. This is the third whaling enterprise in Australia. The other two operate in Western Australia.

A representative of the newest whaling enterprise has been in Norway making arrangements to purchase whale chasers, a treatment plant, and plans of equipment that can be manufactured in Australia, as well as to secure key personnel for the enterprise.

The company has decided to operate from a shore-based treatment station during the May to October migratory period. In making this decision, the company took into consideration the high capital cost (approximately US\$8,400,000) and operating cost of a factory ship. Successful offshore whaling is being carried on in Western Australia, Belgian Congo, South Africa, Chile, and Madagascar.

Investigations indicate that the most favorable whaling ground off the east coast of Australia is between Byron Bay and Lady Elliot Island. The company has secured a lease of 30 acres on Moreton Island (near Brisbane) where it proposes to erect its treatment plant. It is pointed out that the site is most suitable

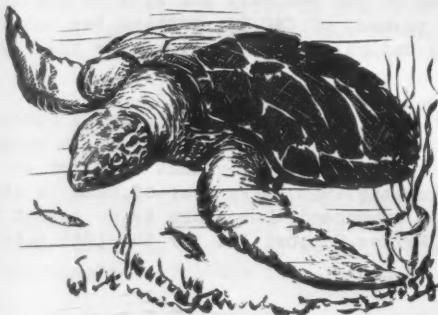
for the proposed operations as it is close to the whaling ground, provides a suitable anchorage for the whale chasers, and is sufficiently close to Brisbane to ensure economic supply of fuel and other requirements.

Subject to certain technical requirements, the company has received an undertaking from the Commonwealth Government that it will be granted a license to catch 500 humpback whales each season. It is anticipated that the company will commence operations in 1952.



British West Indies

TURTLE CANNERY PLANNED: The British Colonial Development Corporation has decided to build and operate a cannery on Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies, for the processing of turtles, reports an American consular dispatch from that area. Capitalization is about \$140,000. Building plans are ready and equipment has been ordered. The cannery is expected to be in operation by the end of 1951. The chief product will be turtle soup for markets in the United States and Canada.



GREEN TURTLE (*CHELONIA MYDAS*), ONE OF THE SPECIES OF TURTLES TAKEN IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The aim of the scheme is to develop the turtle industry on which the people of the Cayman Islands depend in large part for their livelihood. It is reported that it will provide employment for 100 to 150 people, both in the cannery and in and around the fishing grounds, which are principally off the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua.

A minimum of 3,000 turtles will be required for the first year of operation, and the local fishermen have undertaken to supply the requirements to keep the cannery in operation.



Canada

LONG-LINING EXPERIMENT OFF NEWFOUNDLAND EXTENDED: An extension of the long-lining experiment at Bonavista, Newfoundland, until December 15 this year has been decided upon by the Department of Fisheries of Canada, according to that agency's September 1951 issue of Trade News.

At the completion of last year's experimental fishing, which was supervised by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, it was obvious that long-lining has great commercial possibilities on the east coast of Newfoundland. This year's fishing continues to bear out this conclusion.

Two vessels have been engaged during the summer to follow up investigations made last year to determine whether long-lining operations similar to those being used in Nova Scotia would be profitable off Newfoundland. One of the vessels wrecked on August 15 while under charter to the Department, has been replaced by the East Wind, a Newfoundland schooner-type vessel with two masts. The East Wind has been refitted to enable it to carry on the experimental fishing.

The other vessel, which is continuing to conduct long-lining experiments until December with the East Wind, is the 17-ton O-Johnny-O, which is 42 feet in length.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1951, P. 58.

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NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN TO RECEIVE C\$1,000,000 FROM THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT: Canada's Dominion Government has recently decided to make deficiency payments totaling almost C\$1,000,000 to Newfoundland fishermen on their 1950 catches of certain types of fish. About 20,000 Newfoundland and Labrador fishermen will profit directly from these payments, states a September 21 American consular dispatch from St. John's. Because of low fish prices in 1950, the Dominion Government now proposes to pay C\$1.30 per quintal (112 lbs.) on 645,000 quintals of Newfoundland shore-caught cod, and C\$0.85 per quintal on 51,000 quintals of Labrador semi-dry cod. Payments will total C\$981,850. The deficiency payments of C\$1.30 will be applied uniformly to all grades and sizes of Newfoundland shore-caught cod regardless of the price it was sold for. The value of the semi-dry cod will be the 1950 support price of C\$7.00 plus the deficiency payment of C\$0.85, netting the Labrador fisherman a price of C\$7.85. Some time will undoubtedly be required for the distribution of the payments.

Earlier in 1951, Newfoundland fishermen received aid from the Federal Government, which had found a way to convert pound sterling in Europe in order to permit fishermen to sell their catches on the continent.^{1/} The Government also had arranged for the Price Supply Board to take over the 1949 carry over of fish in order to clear the way for 1950 sales. It was also announced that there is no reason to give Federal assistance under the Fisheries Prices Support Act for the 1951 catch because of the improved market situation.

1/ SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1951, P. 60.



France

CANNED FISH AND CRUSTACEAN IMPORTS FROM U. S. AGAIN PERMITTED: The suspension of imports of canned fish and crustaceans from the United States, which became effective in France on April 1, 1951, by a customs decision of March 21, 1951, has been lifted by a customs decision of July 17, published in the Moniteur Officiel du Commerce et de L'Industrie of August 30, 1951.

The suspension of imports from designated countries, including the United States, was ordered because the governments of these countries had not notified the French Government of agencies qualified to issue inspection certificates for the products concerned, as required under a French law of October 5, 1949.

The suspension is now discontinued in the case of the United States, according to the decision of July 17, because the American Government has communicated to the French Government information concerning the control procedure exercised by the United States over the products concerned.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, APRIL 1951, P. 51.

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WORLD'S LARGEST TRAWLER BUILT FOR FRENCH FIRM: The world's largest trawler was delivered to a French firm in Bordeaux by a Danish shipyard in July this year,

according to Vestjysk Fiskeritidende, a Danish trade paper, and as reported by the August 9 issue of Fiskets Gang. This trawler, Jutland, is about 250 feet long, 1,592 gross metric tons, and is powered with a 1,400 h.p. Diesel engine. Capable of a speed of 12 knots, the vessel has the most modern equipment, and is able to make four- to five-month trips to the fishing banks off Newfoundland and Greenland.



German Federal Republic

CATCHING TUNA WITH ELECTRIFIED HOOKS: Equipment for catching salt-water fish on electrified hooks has been developed after many years of experiment by three Hamburg scientists (Dr. Kreutzer, Mr. Peglow, an engineer, and Dr. P. F. Meyer from the Coast and Freshwater Institute's research division for fisheries).

The method was tried in practice for the first time by the cutter Paloma from Busum in an area which is about 90 nautical miles southwest of Helgoland. The tuna is lured to the hook with the usual bait. Immediately after it has taken the bait, the tuna is given a powerful electric shock through the hook. This is accomplished through a newly developed apparatus which changes the direct current of the generator to alternating current, according to a report in Dansk Fiskeritidende of September 14.

The fish is stunned immediately as if by a narcotic so that it cannot fight or wear itself out as is ordinarily the case with the usual fish caught on a hook. Narcosis can be continued by additional electrical shocks according to the need; for example, until the fish is brought aboard.

Siemens-Schuckert will now construct 30 such pieces of gear for fish cutters in Hamburg-Finkenwerder, according to reports.

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FIVE BELGIAN TRAWLERS PURCHASED BY GERMAN FIRM: Five Belgian trawlers have been purchased in Ostend by a German fishing firm in Bremerhaven, according to the August 10 issue of Dansk Fiskerintidende, a Danish periodical. The vessels are of 555 gross metric tons each and have a hold capacity of 250 metric tons. Vessels will be converted for deep-freezing of fresh marine fish at sea. Built in Belgium in 1947 and 1948 from drawings furnished by a German shipyard specializing in trawler construction, the vessels are oil-fired.



Honduras

MARGINAL SEAS AND CONTINENTAL SHELF CLAIMS EXTENDED: A Honduran Congressional Committee, as well as the Congress itself, recently approved unanimously the extension of Honduran Sovereignty over marginal seas and the continental shelf, according to the September 5 American Embassy dispatch from Tegucigalpa. Regarding the rights of the Honduran Government over the marginal seas and continental shelf, the following points were covered:

1. "IT IS STATED THAT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF HONDURAS IS EXTENDED TO THE SUBMARINE PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL, CONTINENTAL, AND INSULAR TERRITORY AND WATERS COVERING SAME, WHATEVER THE DEPTH AT WHICH IT IS TO BE FOUND AND THE EXTENSION IT EMBRACES, AND THE FULL DOMINION, INALIENABLE AND IMPRESKRIBBLE, BELONGS TO THE NATION OVER

ALL THE WEALTH EXISTING OR WHICH MAY EXIST THEREIN, IN ITS LOWER STRATA OR IN THAT EXTENSION OF SEA EMBRACED BY THE VERTICAL PLANS DRAWN AT ITS BORDERS.

2. "THE DEMARCACTION OF THE ZONE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUNTING, FISHING, AND EXPLOITATION OF CONTINENTAL AND INSULAR SEAS WHICH BY VIRTUE OF THIS DECREE IS PLACED UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE, SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS STATEMENT OF SOVEREIGNTY ONCE THE GOVERNMENT DEEMS IT CONVENIENT, WHETHER RECTIFYING, AMPLIFYING, OR AMENDING SAID DEMARCACTION AS MAY BE DEMANDED BY NATIONAL INTERESTS.
3. "THE PROTECTION AND CONTROL BY THE STATE IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IS DECLARED OVER THAT EXTENSION OF SEA EMBRACED BY THE PERIMETER FORMED BY THE COAST WITH A MATHEMATICAL PARALLEL PROJECTED INTO THE SEA AT TWO HUNDRED SEA MILES DISTANCE FROM THE CONTINENTAL COAST OF HONDURAS. WITH REGARD TO THE ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC BELONGING TO HONDURAS, THIS DEMARCACTION SHALL BE DRAWN INDICATING THE ZONE OF THE SEA ADJACENT TO THE COASTS OF SAID ISLANDS TO A DISTANCE OF TWO HUNDRED SEA MILES FROM EACH OF THE CONTOUR POINTS OF THEM.
4. "THIS STATEMENT DOES NOT IGNORE SIMILAR LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF OTHER STATES ON THE BASIS OF RECIPROCITY, DOES NOT AFFECT THE FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION RECOGNIZED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW, NOR DOES IT LESSEN THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND THOSE OF DOMINION WHICH THE STATE OF HONDURAS MAINTAINS OVER TERRITORIAL SEAS."

The Congressional Committee further requested that the phrase: "all the other islands, banks, and reefs over which Honduras exercises dominion and sovereignty", be added to the bill.



The Honduran extension of sovereignty over the marginal seas and continental shelf is similar to declarations made by other Latin American countries.

This statement of sovereignty was presented by the Executive Power to Congress through the Minister of Foreign Affairs as an amendment to the Agrarian Law. The Committee urged that this amendment to the Agrarian Law be decreed.



Iceland

SUMMER HERRING FISHERY SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT: Iceland's summer herring fishery has been thus far disappointing, the American Legation's August 14 dispatch from Reykjavik reports. Since the promising catches made during the first two weeks of the season at the beginning of July, herring has been sighted only infrequently and in relatively small numbers. Although the total catch on August 11, estimated at 53,904 metric tons, was about twice the 1950 total for the same period, it was, however, below the average of the past six years (all of which were considered failures).

There were 208 Icelandic boats using 206 purse nets participating in the 1951 summer herring fishery. Last year, 240 boats using 235 nets engaged in this fishery. More than half of the current fleet shared in the promising catches made off the Northwest Coast at the beginning of July. Herring were first sighted off the Northwest Coast in the fine summer seasons which preceded the failures of the past several years and this was taken as a good sign for the present season. Many boats remaining in home ports in other sections of the country, awaiting news of good catches, promptly proceeded to the North Coast. Most of the latter have had very disappointing catches. The average catch per net, as of August 11, was estimated at 245 metric tons (1,813 "mal"). The average catch per net for the same period in 1950 was 132 tons (981 "mal"). The 1950 summer herring season was the worst in recent memory. Disappointment with the current season was due to the fact that the average catch per net is almost 1/4 tons less than the average catch for the same period during the previous six summer seasons.

It is still questionable whether Icelandic boats participating in the North Coast herring fishery will be able to break even this year. Because of the considerable rise in the price for herring, the boats require a relatively small catch to break even. Smaller boats, up to about 70 tons, carrying a crew of about 11 men and using only one net boat, need only about 202 tons (1,500 "mal") in order to pay expenses for the season. Larger boats, carrying an average crew of 18 men and using two net boats and a larger purse net, require about 337 tons (2,500 "mal") for the season. The average catch per net, thus far, of 245 tons (1,813 "mal") makes it certain that financial losses by the boats, if any, will be well under last year's level. A few good catches would enable many of the boats to come off with a profit.



BRAILING A GOOD HERRING CATCH

Price paid to fishermen for fresh herring delivered for salting has been fixed by the State Herring Board at I.kr.151.20 (US\$9.28), on the basis of a barrel of cut and salted herring, requiring an average of 135 kilograms (300 lbs.) of fresh whole herring. The corresponding price paid in 1950 was I.kr.122.00 (US\$7.49) per barrel. Under certain agreements with herring processors, fishermen may alternatively receive I.kr.112.32 (US\$6.89) for a 100-kilogram (220-lb.) barrel of fresh herring; this price is equivalent to US\$9.28 for a barrel of cut and salted herring. The price for the current season is predicated on an average catch per boat of under 6,000 "mal" (810 metric tons). If the average catch is over that figure, an 8-percent production charge (I.kr.11.20 or US\$0.69 for a barrel of cut and salted herring) will be deducted from the price paid to fishermen and credited to the "Catch Guarantee Fund" established by the Government to assist the domestic small-boat fishing fleet.

The price of raw whole herring delivered by fishermen to reduction plants during the present season was previously fixed at I.kr.110.16 (US\$6.76) per "mal" (300 lbs.). This price is also predicated on an average catch per boat of under 6,000 "mal" (810 tons). The corresponding price in 1950 was I.kr.70 (US\$4.30) per "mal".

Fewer foreign boats were participating in this year's summer fishery. About 200 Norwegian herring boats were reported off Iceland as compared with 211 in 1950. In addition, there are about 25 Swedish boats (52 in 1950) and 5 Finnish boats, (15-20 in 1950). A few Russian boats, with a large ocean-going vessel as mother-ship, have also been sighted off the North Coast but no estimate of their number is available. It is reported, however, that the number of Russian boats is well below the 1950 figure. Whereas all Icelandic herring boats use purse nets, almost all foreign boats fish with drift nets. While satisfactory statistics are not available, it is understood that the catch by foreign boats thus far this year has been poor. However, the drift-net season normally improves after the middle of August.

Small catches of herring have been made this summer off the Southwest Coast of Iceland by about 30 domestic boats using drift nets. It has been hoped that favorable runs of herring would be encountered in this area, similar to those in the winter of 1947-48 and the late summer of 1950.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1951, PP. 38-40.

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TRAWLERS REPORT POOR OCEAN PERCH CATCH: Most of the Icelandic trawlers fishing for ocean perch were changing to fishing for the iced-fish or salt-fish market, according to newspaper reports which state that in mid-August the fishery for ocean perch (rosefish) was very poor. One vessel, which had been out five days and tried the best banks as far as the Faroe Islands, had caught only .50 to 60 metric tons.

Additional Icelandic trawlers may join the two now engaged in the Greenland cod fishery. Fishing for the German market was uncertain but was not expected to develop to any extent in August.

In August, of Iceland's fleet of about 40 modern trawlers, 7 were engaged in fishing for the salt-fish market, one for iced fish, and 4 were taking part in the North Coast herring fishery. Eight trawlers were in harbor for classification, repairing, etc., while most of the remainder sought ocean perch, the September 6 issue of Fiskets Gang reports.



Indonesia

FIRST SHIPMENT OF ECA FISHING BOATS RECEIVED: Indonesia received the first ECA-financed shipment of fishing boats and motors from Japan and they were turned over to the Indonesian Sea Fisheries Service for distribution to the local fishing areas on August 20, a September 12 American Embassy dispatch from Djakarta reports. The second ECA-financed shipment of fishing boats was expected to arrive in early September.



Japan

ANTARCTIC WHALING EXPEDITION FOR 1951-52 SEASON AUTHORIZED: Approval for the operation of a Japanese whaling expedition in the Antarctic for the 1951-52 season was requested from SCAP by the Japanese Government on June 30 this year. In reply to this request, SCAPIN 7462-A (Subject: Japanese Whaling Operations in the Antarctic in the 1951-52 Season) was issued on August 16. This order permits the whaling vessels to leave the authorized fishing area around the Home Islands and go to the Antarctic to engage in whaling operations. However, regulations on Japan's whaling operations are not included, inasmuch as Japan is now a member government of the Whaling Convention and is bound by its articles and schedule regulating the conduct of whaling in the same manner as other member governments. The expedition will consist of two fleets, states the August 25 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section.

Although Japan has been prominent as a whaling nation since 1930, Japan did not become a signatory of the International Whaling Convention until April 1951. Adherence by Japan became effective on April 21, 1951, and Japan then became a member government.

The five previous expeditions authorized by SCAP produced approximately 578,000,000 pounds of edible oils and meat products valued at not less than US\$70,000,000.

NINTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION PLANNED: A small, short-term, Japanese mothership-type tuna expedition will operate in the waters adjacent to the Trust Territory Pacific Islands during the period September 11-October 13, 1951. Area of operation will be from 3°-5° N. latitude and from 150°-165° E. longitude.

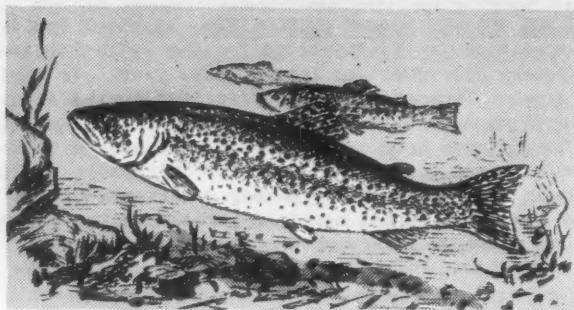
This expedition will consist of a mothership, the Tenryu Maru, of 557 gross metric tons, two 5-ton dory-type catchers carried on the deck of the mothership, and two catchers of the 170-gross-ton class.

The expedition has been designated the ninth and will be attached to the eighth tuna expedition for administrative and control purposes. One catcher left Japan on August 25, and one was scheduled to leave August 28. The mothership was to sail on August 30, transporting the two dory-type catchers.

A catch of about 500,000 pounds of fish is expected. Past experience indicates that the catch will consist of about 65 percent yellowfin tuna and 35 percent of other tunas, swordfish, and shark. Plans are to offer all of the catch for domestic use rather than for export.

RAINBOW TROUT INDUSTRY: Japanese rainbow trout growers raise 2,622,000 fish annually. Although only 2,000 pounds were exported to the United States in 1950, it is estimated that in 1951 these imports will increase to about 17,200 pounds. The size of the fish are a quarter pound each (four to a pound), and about 96 percent of the total exports consist of this size. The balance is made up of one-third pound (three to a pound) fish. Few if any trout more than three to a pound are exported from Japan.

There are 26 Government-operated hatcheries and 144 privately-operated hatcheries raising rainbow trout. The principal freezing, cold storage, and shipping point is Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture. Growers generally clean the trout before shipping to the freezing plant. The trout are frozen at a temperature of -13° F.



RAINBOW TROUT (NIDIMASU), SALMO IRIDEUS (GIBSON), CHIEF COMMERCIAL TROUT OF JAPAN, CAME ORIGINALLY FROM CALIFORNIA.

For export shipment, the trout are packed in 10-pound cartons and shipped in a cardboard case holding five 10-pound cartons. Trout are generally sold by individual growers to one shipper having the necessary freezing facilities. October through December are the months when the largest shipments are made.

Trout cleaned, frozen, and packaged in cellophane bags are quoted at 45 cents per pound f.o.b. Shimizu City.

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CATCH OF SEVENTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION: A total of about 6,235,400 pounds of tuna and other species of fish were caught by the seventh Japanese mothership-type expedition, reports the September 8 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section. On September 5 the Settsu Maru, mothership of this expedition, together with catcher boats, returned to Japan after 120 days of operation.

The catch of the expedition consisted of: 2,741,460 pounds or 44 percent of yellowfin tuna, 1,467,140 pounds or 23 percent of other tunas, 1,418,150 pounds or 23 percent of spearfishes, 536,400 pounds or 9 percent of shark, and 72,250 pounds or 1 percent of other species.

The average weight per fish was 65 pounds for yellowfin, 80 pounds for other tunas, 114 pounds for spearfish, and 55 pounds for sharks. Average catch per boat per day of operation was 5,200 pounds.

Because of the lack of adequate refrigeration facilities on many of the fishing boats, only about 1,644,800 pounds or 60 percent of the yellowfin catch may be suitable for export. The balance of the production will be sold for local consumption.

The expedition operated from June 12, 1951, to August 26, 1951, from $1^{\circ}30' N.$ latitude and from $153^{\circ}6' - 168^{\circ} E.$ longitude during the first two months, and from $6^{\circ}7' N.$ latitude and $170^{\circ}6' - 176^{\circ} E.$ longitude during the last month of operation.

* * * * *

REGULATION OF EXPANDING PURSE-SEINE FISHERY UNDER STUDY: Ways and means of regulating the Japanese purse-seine fishery to prevent overexpansion and subsequent overfishing by this fishery are being considered by the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Under the present system, prefectural governments issue all purse-seine licenses and regulations affecting this fishery. The fleet has expanded at an alarming rate since 1940, especially during 1947-50. Purse seiners are increasing not only in number but also in size of vessels and horsepower. The area of operation is extending farther out to sea, and additional species are being included in the purse-seine catch. Problems such as overfishing, interference with established fisheries, and lack of uniformity in conservation

measures arising from this expansion are becoming increasingly difficult to cope with on the local level. The Fisheries Agency is now assembling data and background material to be used in drafting new regulations. A summary of the information supplied to date indicates the magnitude of the purse-seine industry.

Purse-seine fisheries in Japan are classified as one- or two-boat operations. The vessels range in size from small nonpowered boats to powered vessels of over

Table 1 - Number of Nets Used for Purse-Seine Fisheries, By Type of Operation, 1949

Type of Operation	Non-powered	Powered (Tonnage in Metric Tons)						Total
		Under 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Over 50	
One boat...	29	38	146	39	183	66	24	525
Two boats...	1,256	264	556	177	110	7	0	2,370
Total...	1,285	302	702	216	293	73	24	2,895

100 metric tons (table 1). In 1949, the last year for which complete production statistics are now available, 22 percent of the total reported finny-fish landings was taken by this fishery (table 2). Before 1940 only sardines were taken; however, since that time the sharp decrease in sardine production has resulted in

Table 2 - Position of Purse-Seine Fisheries in Relation to Other Finny-Fish Fisheries, 1949

Item	Unit	All Finny-Fish Fisheries	Purse Seine Fisheries	
				Percent
Total powered vessels..	Number	119,969	6,686	5.5
Total tonnage.....	Metric Tons	864,818	69,254	8.0
Total horsepower.....	Horsepower	2,138,822	222,904	10.0
Total production.....	Metric Tons	1,941,562	432,262	22.2

purse-seine operators turning to other species, such as mackerel, yellowtail, skipjack, atka mackerel, and even sea bream and mullet in the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea), to supplement their income. Despite the reduced sardine catch, 73 percent of which is taken by purse seines, the fleet doubled between April 1, 1948, and April 1, 1950.

In 1949, a total of 3,152 nets were used in the purse-seine type fisheries (table 3). Of this number, 1,962 were utilized in the sardine fisheries, 281 for mackerel, 50 for tuna and skipjack, and 602 for miscellaneous fisheries. The remaining 257 nets were surrounding-type nets operated with weights.

Table 3 - Number of Purse-Seine Nets by Size of Operating Vessels, 1939, 1947, and 1949

Year	Number of Nets Operated (Tonnage in Metric Tons)			
	Vessels Under 10	Vessels 10-20	Vessels Over 20	Total
1939	629	537	125	1,291
1947	805	470	112	1,387
1949	1,587	702	606	2,895



Morocco

SARDINE CANNING INDUSTRY FACES BLEAK 1950-51 SEASON: The Moroccan sardine canning industry is currently experiencing difficulties with rising costs of labor and materials, and Great Britain's failure to renew the 1950 contract for 1,000,000 cases of sardines, an August 3 dispatch from the American Consulate at Casablanca points out.

Great Britain is Morocco's biggest single customer. Britain's failure to renew its contract for canned sardines is the most severe misfortune facing Moroccan canners. The local British Ministry of Food representative, commenting on this situation, pointed out that during 1950 Great Britain stock-piled canned sardines and that these stocks in October totaled over 1,000,000 cases (Britain's annual consumption is estimated at 500,000 cases). Secondly, Moroccan sardines have been selling slowly in Great Britain, not because of the quality but because they are relatively unknown, and the marketing of the canned sardines under the terms of the 1950 contract was very poor. Moroccan canners were given the option of using lithographed cans or plain cans with small colorless paper labels. Most canners selected the latter unattractive labeling method. Furthermore, the canners were unable to agree upon a program of publicity in the British market and promotional efforts to move the sardines were very limited. There still exists the possibility of canners receiving a contract for the current season, but it would most likely be only a small one.

Prospects for substitute markets are not bright. France, Morocco's second biggest customer, is unlikely to increase its annual contingent (number of cases admitted into France free of duty) of 600,000 cases, and a further drop in canned fish exports to Germany is expected. In search for new markets, the canners are further handicapped by foreign unfamiliarity with the Moroccan product.

Manufacturing costs have risen nearly 22 percent due mainly to increases in oil and raw material costs (tin, fish, etc.). Production costs rose from 3,520 francs (US\$10.06) to 4,315 francs (US\$12.33) per case of 100 cans ($\frac{1}{2}$ club) packed in olive oil (see table 1). Production costs for the peanut oil pack have not, however, increased as much as the olive oil pack mainly because peanut oil prices have not risen as much as olive oil prices. But due to the numerous canneries (180), production costs for individual companies vary widely.

Minimum costs in 1951-52 for these factories with lower labor costs or lower fixed costs are probably 3,800 to 3,900 francs (US\$10.86-11.14) per case for peanut oil and 4,000 francs (US\$18.43) for olive oil; costs for the less efficient factories, it is estimated, may be 4,500 to 4,600 francs (US\$12.86-13.14) per case.

Item	Per case of 100 cans $\frac{1}{2}$ club			
	1951-52	1950-51	Frances	U.S.\$ ^{1/}
Oil ^{2/} (3.5 kilos):				
Peanut.....	980	2.80	770	2.20
Olive.....	1,155	3.30	770	2.20
Cans.....	1,300	3.71	1,000	2.86
Fish (30 kilos) ^{3/}	660	1.89	600	1.71
Labor ^{4/}	400	1.14	350	1.00
Other ^{4/}	800	2.29	800	2.29
Totals:				
Peanut oil pack.....	4,140	11.83	3,520	10.06
Olive oil pack.....	4,315	12.33	3,520	10.06

1/ MOROCCAN FRANC ON PARITY WITH METROPOLITAN FRANC - 350 FRANCS EQUAL TO U.S.\$1.00.
 2/ F.O.B. CASABLANCA.
 3/ IF FISH NOT OF TOP QUALITY, 40-60 KILOS MAY BE NECESSARY.
 4/ LABOR AND OTHER COST VARY CONSIDERABLY.

Early in 1951, oil dealers prompted by the Protectorate and canners bought their annual stocks, anticipating further price rises. Canners contracted for their entire season's supply at that time. Since then, oil prices have sharply dropped in the world market and many canners are now complaining and petitioning the Protectorate to authorize new imports of lower-priced oil.

It has been generally accepted that the sardine canning industry has become overcrowded (from 45 firms in 1938 to approximately 180 in 1950). Many trade sources have openly suggested that the industry would benefit if during the current season the number of firms was reduced by 10 percent. It is reported that the Canners' Federation is not seriously trying to pressure the Protectorate for industry help, but prefers to forego Protectorate assistance in the hope of eliminating some of the marginal firms.

High profits obtained on exports to France should permit the sounder firms to cover costs and to realize some return on their investments. Profits will not, however, reach the same level as in the 1950-51 season. Many of the firms which were hastily established in the postwar years to cash in on high profits are now marginal firms and need the most help.

Of the estimated 180 odd firms, approximately 25 are large (with a capacity of over 50,000 cases), 70 are medium (with a capacity of 30,000 to 50,000 cases), and 85 are small (with a capacity of 10,000 to 30,000 cases). Using this estimate, total annual capacity of the industry approximates five to six million cases.

Table 2 - Export Prices for Moroccan Canned Sardines, 1951-52¹ (f.o.b. Casablanca, per case of 100 cans, 1/ club)

Exports To:	Price	
	Francs	U.S. \$/ ²
United States:		
Standard pack.....	3,600-3,700	10.29-10.57
Skinless and Boneless.....	4,900-5,200	14.00-14.86
France:		
Standard pack.....	5,200	14.86
Western Europe:		
Standard pack.....	3,750-3,850	10.71-11.00

1/ PRICES ARE FOR STANDARD QUALITY SARDINES PACKED IN OLIVE OR PEANUT OIL IN LITHOGRAPHED CANS WITHOUT WRAPPING OR KEY.

2/ MOROCCAN FRANC ON PARITY WITH METROPOLITAN FRANC - 350 FRANCS EQUAL U.S.\$1.00.

The inefficient firms are not necessarily always the small ones. Many small firms are family enterprises, where there are low overhead costs and careful supervision of the work. A few of the larger firms, on the other hand, are corporate enterprises, with large administrative staffs and elaborate Casablanca offices. From 5 to 15 percent of the firms will probably merge, go bankrupt, or sell out in the current season.

Exports: Estimates place the exports of canned sardines during the 1951-52 season at 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 cases. Sales of canned sardines to countries other than France are running below cost, but sizable profits are accruing from French sales (table 2). Except for shipments to the United States, trade sources report that only a negligible difference exists in prices of sardines packed in olive oil and peanut oil.

NOTE: SEE ALSO COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1951, P. 48.



Netherlands

FISH CANNING INDUSTRY, 1946-50: The Netherlands fish canning industry commenced heavy operations immediately following World War II. Although sufficient raw materials were available prior to that time, American and Japanese competition prevented the industry from operating profitably because domestic consumption was relatively poor, and exports averaged scarcely 500 metric tons annually.

During the war, the number of canning plants increased steadily even though tin plate was scarce and proper fish varieties were not always available. Her-

ring drift-net fishing was forbidden and trawling was restricted. Of the 43 fish canning plants in existence at the end of the war, 15 plants were primarily engaged in the preservation of mussels. Processing was almost entirely by hand, causing production costs to soar. Machinery and equipment are now bringing the plants up to date, an August 23 American Embassy dispatch from the Hague points out. The number of factories in operation at the present time has been reduced to 34, most of which are organized as corporate companies.

TYPICAL STEAM TRAWLER USED BY FISHERMEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

There has recently been a decrease in the types of fish processed. While herring fishing was restricted, the items mainly produced were fish pastes, spreads, and minced fish, for which all varieties of sea and fresh-water fish were used. The demand for fresh and salted herring was excellent and during 1946-48 only small quantities were available for the canning factories. Since 1949, however, about 25 percent of each year's herring catch is sold to canners.

The bulk of the fish processed by Dutch plants is supplied by herring trawlers, and the important production season begins in September and lasts until January after which production gradually declines. In the mussel-processing plants, September to January is likewise the period of greatest activity.

Table 1 - The Netherlands Canned Fish Production, By Species, 1946-49

Product	1949	1948	1947	1946
(Metric Tons).....				
Herring.....	8,491	5,503	4,192	2,838
Mackerel.....	1,357	572	295	127
Sprat.....	753	55	62	32
Coalfish.....	7	78	62	27
Fish livers.....	159	114	92	23
Eel.....	21	23	54	45
Salmon.....	28	24	22	-
Mussels.....	1,913	3,895	6,855	2,600
Other fish.....	320	1,937	3,565	1,699
Total.....	13,049	12,201	15,199	7,391

Table 2 - The Netherlands Exports of Canned Fish and Mussels, 1946-50

Year	Value		
	Metric Tons	Gilders	U.S. \$
1950....	5,669	8,700,000	2,283,950
1949....	6,779	12,799,000	4,419,226
1948....	5,345	8,935,000	3,365,645
1947....	6,492	9,282,000	3,504,892
1946....	1,359	1,895,000	716,556

The Netherlands monetary position requires large exports, and in 1946 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Supplies, ordered that tin plate be used mainly for export products. Fish canners have concentrated on foreign sales and have attained a remarkable degree of success (see table 2).

It has been necessary to maintain very high standards of quality to meet competition, and all exports must be approved by a committee of the Control Board for Fisheries in cooperation with the trade association of fish canning industries.

NOTE: CONVERSION FACTORS: 1 FLORIN EQUALLED 37.813 CENTS U.S. IN 1946; 37.7601 IN 1947; 37.6681 IN 1948; 34.5279 IN 1949; AND 26.2523 IN 1950.



Norway

FROZEN FISH PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS EXPANSION PLANNED: Exports to the United States of frozen Norwegian fish in 1951 are expected to amount to US\$1,960,000, according to a report of a director of the Norwegian Frozen Fish Association as published in the August 15 issue of *Fiskaren*, a Norwegian trade paper. Established in 1946, the Association has now overcome its early difficulties. Two Norwegian steamship lines have equipped a number of their fast vessels with refrigerated space so that transportation facilities for frozen fish are now adequate. The Association has established subsidiary companies in the United States and has stocks of fish in nine cities. A sales organization has been developed and the products are reported winning acceptance in the United States.

Securing sufficient raw material is the greatest problem at present. With the organization available, it should be possible to sell from US\$2,800,000 to US\$3,500,000 worth of frozen fish annually to the United States, according to the Association. Exports began in 1948 with a value of only US\$70,000, and consisted of fillets of wolffish (catfish), cod, haddock, halibut, and ocean perch (rose-fish). Cod fillets are not the most important fish product, as many believe.

The Association does not export to the United States alone, although it is and will continue to be the most important market. About 40 percent of the Norwegian frozen fish exports go to the United States with the balance spread among a dozen countries. For example, considerable pollock fillets go to Europe. There are contracts with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, and Italy. There has been no difficulty to date in selling all that has been produced. In fact, at present it is difficult to fulfill the contracts, according to reports.

Several thousand tons of frozen tuna are being shipped to Italy in specially-built boats. Tuna are a difficult fish to handle since they are fat and are caught in the summer when they spoil easily. There is a large demand for tuna in Italy, both frozen and canned. A large amount of frozen Greenland halibut has been marketed in Europe and the Association is attempting to develop a market for frozen fish in India.

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RESEARCH VESSEL TESTS FLOAT LINES FOR COD FISHING: Along with the herring studies being carried on by the Norwegian fishery research vessel G. O. Sars, the vessel attempted to fish for cod with float lines from north of the Faroe Islands northward to Jan Mayen.

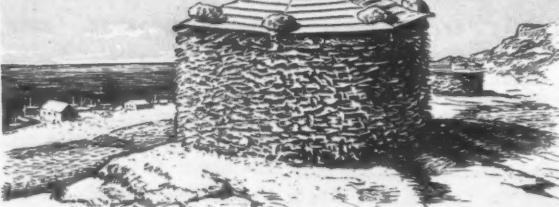
So many cod were caught on the float lines that there is reason to believe that, in addition to an oceanic fishery for herring, there can also be developed a substantial cod fishery. Apparently a large number of cod follow the herring in their wanderings over the ocean depths. The fishing tests yielded one cod for every five or six hooks, a result which is seldom achieved in the bank fishery. The quality of the cod was as good as it possibly could be. They were exclusively large fish, about 39 inches long or longer. The trial fishery for cod has been

most promising, but naturally must be confirmed by further tests before a pelagic float-line fishery for cod can be initiated.

The G. O. Sars returned to Bergen in early September after surveying the herring fisheries in the Norwegian Sea, Iceland, and Jan Mayen. Fishery Scientist Finn Devold, in an interview reported in the September 5 issue of Fiskaren, a Norwegian fishery periodical, reported that the herring fishery at Jan Mayen had not been as extensive as expected. There probably was no shortage of herring, but fishing operations at 71° N. latitude were hindered by bad weather and the long light nights.

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1951 KLIPFISH OUTLOOK: This year's Norwegian production of klipfish will amount to approximately 46,000 metric tons, exclusive of coalfish, according to a statement by the Norwegian Klipfish Exporters' Association. It is estimated that klipfish produced from coalfish will total some 2,000 tons.



KLIPFISH STACKED DURING CLOUDY WEATHER, BUT LATER WILL BE LAID OUT FOR SUN DRYING.

15,500 tons and it is believed that exports this year will amount to almost the same as expected production—46,000 tons. Brazil, Norway's best klipfish customer, purchased 30,000 tons last year, and indications are that 1951 sales will be almost the same.

The total production is somewhat smaller than anticipated, but this is said to be due to the fact that nearly all cod caught off Greenland was salted, states a September 20 American consular dispatch from Oslo.

The inventory of klipfish on hand at the start of 1951 was



Peru

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS THREATEN FISHERIES PRODUCTION: Highly unusual climatic conditions along the central Pacific coast of Peru threatened to strike a serious blow against Peru's fishing industry, according to an American consular dispatch from that country. The continued presence of warm currents immediately adjacent to the coast, in lieu of the cold Humboldt (or Peru) Current, which is usually close inshore at this time of the year, has resulted in a marked drop in the number of commercially valuable fish available in the area. This is due to a decrease in plankton and correspondingly fewer anchoveta, the principal source of food for the larger fish.

Both canning and freezing operations have been cut back sharply, according to reports, and the swordfish industry has dropped to a level of negligible production. As a consequence, a considerable decline in Peru's production of fishery products is expected, compared with that of the past year.

El Salvador

FISHERY RESOURCES SURVEY PLANNED: The Government of El Salvador is planning a survey of its fishery resources, according to that country's Minister of Economy. The survey will implement the fisheries development program recently embarked upon by the Government of El Salvador with the assistance of a United States Point IV technical mission. The purpose is eventually to increase the supply of protein food available to the people of El Salvador.

The Minister drew attention to a recent Salvadoran law which provides very favorable conditions for capital interested in establishing fishery enterprises in El Salvador, and said that it was his hope that the results of this survey would stimulate investments, both foreign and domestic, in the industry.

The Government is seriously considering the purchase of a modern otter trawler (50-60 feet in length, Diesel-powered, and fully rigged) to be used for the contemplated survey.



United Kingdom

"AFRICAN QUEEN" VENTURE DISCONTINUED: After six months of exhaustive trials on a commercial basis, Britain's Colonial Development Corporation has concluded that the African Queen could never be run at a profit due to high operating costs, according to the September 15 Fishing News, a British fishery publication. In the original scheme, it was intended that the African Queen should process the produce of the shark and tuna fisheries off the West African Coast. Liver oils were to be marketed in hard-currency areas, while fish meal and other byproducts were to be used in a Gambian poultry-development scheme.

The total capital involved in this project came to £505,500 (US\$1,515,400). While no decision has yet been reached about the future of the African Queen, the possibilities of her disposal are being investigated.

NOTE: SEE ALSO, COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1951, PP. 35-6.

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PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FISH, 1950: Consumption of fish (edible weight) by the civilian population of Great Britain has dropped from prewar levels, according to the August 18 Fishing News, a United Kingdom publication. Prewar consumption averaged 21.8 pounds per capita, and in 1948 it had risen to 29.0 pounds. However in 1949 the consumption of fish dropped to 25.5 pounds per person and 1950 shows a further drop to 20.0 pounds.

Shellfish, consumed at the rate of 1.3 pounds per capita prewar, was down to 0.7 lbs. in 1950. Average canned fish consumption prior to World War II was 3.6 lbs. per person, but in 1950 this figure had fallen to 1.6 lbs. As meat becomes more plentiful in the United Kingdom, it is believed that the consumption of fishery products will decline even more unless some steps are taken to popularize this food.

UNDERWATER RESEARCH ON BEHAVIOR OF THE OTTER TRAWL: A series of experiments to discover the shape of the otter trawl in action and to measure it as it is towed have been conducted within the past few years by the Fisheries Laboratory of Great Britain's Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at Lowestoft. Fisheries

scientists working in cooperation with two frogmen from the Admiralty Research Laboratories have now collected enough information to form a picture of the trawl in action.

Two research trawlers, Platessa and Sir Lancelot, were used to measure the working distance between the otter boards or the width of the mouth of the trawl. Platessa towed the trawl while the Sir Lancelot made observations. The method used was to attach a buff by wires to the headline bracket of each otter board in such a way that when the trawl was shot the buffs were towed along on the surface and the second ship could observe the distance between them. To minimize water resistance, fine piano wire was used for the buff attachments.

The testing sea bottom selected for the first observations was one of smooth hard sand at a depth of 16 fathoms in the southern North Sea, and at a time when there was little or no swell running. From the way in which the buffs rode on the surface when the trawl was towed on a straight course, it was apparent that the buffs had no effect on the trawl and the distance between them on the surface gave a true picture of the distance between the submerged otter boards. Of seven different measurements made, the distance between the buffs was determined to be 70 percent of the maximum possible stretch of the trawl.

To measure the height of the headline of a trawl in action, three methods were used. The first was by an echo-sounding device in which echo traces were obtained from the trawl on the bottom. The highest object from which a trace was obtained, which was assumed to be the center of the headline, was about 8 ft. above the sea bed. Echo traces subsequently obtained from a similar trawl by the Scottish Home Department confirm this result.

A second method of measuring the height of the headline employed the use of 15 ft. poles heavily weighted with concrete at one end so that they would stand upright on the sea bottom. The poles were then painted with bands of different colors, each band a known distance from the base. With the paint still wet, the pole was dropped overboard in front of the moving trawl. The pole was supposed to settle upright on the sea bottom in the path of the moving trawl, and as the headline of the trawl contacted the pole, one of the colored paint bands would rub off where the contact was made. The trawl was then immediately hauled in and the headline examined for the color of wet paint marks in order to determine the height of the trawl when in contacted the pole. This method worked only moderately well. Two measurements on Platessa's 62-ft. headline trawl gave the height of the headline as between 7 and 9 ft. at a point 7 ft. from the center of the trawl, and between 5 and 6 ft. at a point 18 ft. from the end of the wing. More reliable results of measurements on Sir Lancelot's 80 ft. headline trawl fitted with 11 North Sea spherical floats but without V. D. gear or tickler chains were that the headline height was about 6 ft. half-way between the quarter and end of the wing, between 6 ft. and 6 ft. 6 ins. in the wing near the quarter, between 8 ft. and 10 ft. in the center of the headline, and about 4 ft. and 5 ft. in the quarter.

The third method of measuring the height of the trawl was by direct observation and motion pictures made by the frogmen. Frogmen, stationed aboard a small tender, took to the water ahead of the oncoming trawler. Each frogman held a line connected to a float on the surface. The floats guided the trawler to the frogmen and the lines, touching the trawl warps after the trawler had passed the floats, guided the frogmen to the trawl. Then moving quickly in front of, beside, and above the trawl, the frogmen observed the action of the net, then surfaced to be picked up by the waiting tender.

Findings by the frogmen showed that the trawl in action stirs up a great cloud of dirt, even on a hard sandy bottom. Otter boards cause the greatest disturbance while the ground rope (of wire heart wound with rope and a little chain) causes less. (Tickler chains were not used.) The upper part of the net when submerged was seen to allow plenty of flow, ballooning slightly with the meshes opening into wide diamonds. The cod end of the net appeared to be oval in cross section with meshes wide open. The frogmen's estimates of the height of the headline was 7 ft., which was confirmed by the other methods of measurement, when V. D. gear was not used and 7 orthodox 8-in. diameter spherical steel floats in the bosom were utilized. However, the height of the headline tended to vary with different type floats, and it is reported that a new Siamese-twin float (two 8-in. spherical floats are connected together by a curved lifting surface welded between them) model raised the headline to about 15 ft. It is reported that the type of floats and net design are both of importance in obtaining the desired fishing shape of the trawl.

The experiments were not conducted on frequented fishing grounds and only a few fish were seen, mainly skates or rays and John Dories. None were seen entering the trawl, but one large John Dory was seen in the cod end, not against the meshes but in the center, upright, facing the mouth of the trawl, and swimming along with it. A dogfish was also seen unsuccessfully trying to gnaw its way out of the lower end of the battings.

The frogmen's remarks about the ocean floor were not in complete agreement with the picture that was traced on the echo-sounding device. The echo sounder showed the bottom to be quite smooth and flat, yet the frogmen reported that the bottom was actually ridged and furrowed.

Attempts to photograph the trawl in action were not entirely successful since the turbidity of the water near the British Isles prevented shots from being taken of the whole trawl. However, the photographs taken confirmed that the meshes of the trawl net are wide open while the trawl is in action, that the headline is well arched, and that the height of the headline could be raised above normal by the use of certain special floats.

On August 12 the Sir Lancelot left Great Britain for a region near Gibraltar in the Mediterranean Sea. It is hoped that in the clear Mediterranean waters motion pictures can be made far enough away from the trawl as it sweeps the ocean bed to produce a complete picture of the trawl in action. The work will be undertaken at a depth of 60-70 ft. A still camera will also be employed to confirm the findings of the motion picture camera. The findings of the Sir Lancelot are expected to deeply influence the fishing industry in choosing the best gear and equipment to prosecute more efficient fishing trips.



Yugoslavia

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION LOAN AIDS FISHERIES: A loan has recently been granted to Yugoslavia by the International Bank for Reconstruction to assist in the economic development of seven basic projects--one of which is farm and fisheries production, an October 11 press release from the Bank reports. Under the fisheries project, the loan will be used to procure marine engines, radio and sound equipment for fishing boats, and equipment for refrigeration, canning, and processing fish.

The total loan for the seven projects, expected to be entirely in European currencies, is equivalent to US\$28,000,000.

The Bank's loan is only a small part of the total investment (equivalent to US\$200,000,000) in the seven projects. Yugoslavia will finance the major part of the whole investment out of its own resources.



OPS REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

REGION I

BOSTON, MASS.—18 Tremont Hubbard 2-5586.
St., 8th floor.
Providence, R. I.—4 Westmain
St., 10th floor.
Hartford, Conn.—106 Ann St.,
Portland, Maine—616 Congress
St.
Montpelier, Vt.—4 E. State St.,
Springfield, Mass.—197 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—141 Milk St.,
Manchester, N. H.—301 Elm St.

REGION II

NEW YORK, N. Y.—70 E. 10th
St., 4th floor.
Erie, Pa.—740 Main St.,
Newark, N. J.—285 Washington
St.
Rochester, N. Y.—300 East Ave.
New York City—401 5th Ave.
Trenton, N. J.—200 E. State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—410 S. Salina
Albany, N. Y.—55 Columbia St.

REGION III

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Com-
mercial Trust Bldg., 15th and
Market St., 11th floor.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—642 Liberty Ave.,
Wilmington, Del.—9 E. 3d St.,
Md.—1003 State St., Bald-
win Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.—15th and S.
Market Sts., 8th fl., Commercial
Trust Bldg.
Camden, N. J.—538 Broadway...

REGION IV

RICHMOND, VA.—900 N. Lom-
bardy St., 2d floor.
Baltimore, Md.—309 W. Frank-
lin St.
Charlotte, N. C.—101 N. Graham
St.,
Washington, D. C.—310 6th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.—501 Virginia
St.,
Charleston, W. Va.—501 Virginia
St.,
Raleigh, N. C.—709 Tucker St.,
Norfolk, Va.—1216 Granby St.,
Richmond, Va.—802 E. Broad St.

REGION V

ATLANTA, GA.—147 Hunter St.,
SW.
Memphis, Tenn.—146 Monroe
Ave.,
Jackson, Miss.—126 E. Amite St.,
Birmingham, Ala.—1706-08 2d
Ave., N.
Jacksonville, Fla.—610 Julia St.,
Columbia, S. C.—131 Main St.,
Nashville, Tenn.—814 Church St.,
Montgomery, Ala.—14 Commerce
St.,
Miami, Fla.—20 S. E. 8d Ave.,
Birmingham, Ga.—102 W. Broad St.,
Atlanta, Ga.—114 Marietta St.,
NW.

REGION VI

CLEVELAND, OHIO—1101-9
Euclid Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio—81 W. 7th
St.
Detroit, Mich.—1000 Book Tower
Bldg.
Louisville, Ky.—307 S. 6th St.,
2d fl.,
Columbus, Ohio—65 E. Gay St.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.—148 Ran-
gleland Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio—1101-9 Euclid
Tower 1-2700.

REGION VII

CHICAGO, ILL.—9 W. Wash-
ington St., 8th fl., 400
Indianapolis, Ind.—780 E. Wash-
ington St.,
Milwaukee, Wis.—101 W. Wis-
consin Ave., 8th fl.

REGION VII—Continued

Peoria, Ill.—Citizens' Bldg., Main Peoria 2-2732.
and S. Adams Sts., 4th floor.
Green Bay, Wis.—311 S. Adams
St.,
Springfield, Ill.—628 E. Adams Springfield 8-7505.

REGION VIII

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—North-
western National Bank Bldg.,
620 Marquette Ave., Em 2-1204.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—114 S. 4-8894.
Main Ave., S. Dak.
Helena, Mont.—Power Block 4584.
Bldg., 6th and Main Sts.
Fargo, N. Dak.—617 4th St. N.,
St. Louis, Mo.—114 W. Broad
Bank Annex, 5th and Minne-
sota Sts.
Duluth, Minn.—120 N. 4th Ave. 7-5001.
W.

REGION IX

KANSAS CITY, MO.—New Eng-
land Bldg., 112 W. 9th St., Jackson 5218.
Omaha, Nebr.—408 S. 18th St., Jackson 7900.
Wichita, Kans.—323 E. Douglas 68-3461.
Iowa City, Iowa—114 N. 1st St.,
Des Moines, Iowa—615 Securi-
ties Bldg., 418 7th St.
St. Louis, Mo.—114 W. Broad-
way, Bunting's Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.—220 Admiral Victor 8755.
Bldg.

REGION X

DALLAS, TEX.—3306 Main St.,
Houston, Tex.—517 LaBranch St., Central 7201 or Atwood 4926.
New Orleans, La.—Jackson and Canal 6651.
St. Charles Aves.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—114 N. 2-8411.
Little Rock, Ark.—223 Main St., 2-3452.
San Antonio, Tex.—128 S. Flores Garfield 1391.
Fort Worth, Tex.—2900 W. Lan-
guish St., FA 4268.
Shreveport, La.—1007-09 Texas 5-5411.
Tulsa, Okla.—910 S. Boston, 2-4221.
Lubbock, Tex.—1202 Texas Ave., 3-5337.
Dallas, Tex.—1200 Jackson St., Riverside 6951.

REGION XI

DENVER, COLO.—5th Central
Bank Bldg., 6th floor.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Old Ter-
minator Bldg., Em. 104, 222 SW.
Temple, Tex.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.—142 N. 5-8621.
Monroe, Wyo.—1509 Bent Ave.,
Cheyenne, Wyo.—1509 Bent Ave.,
Denver, Colo.—New Custom
House Bldg., 20th and Stout
Hse.

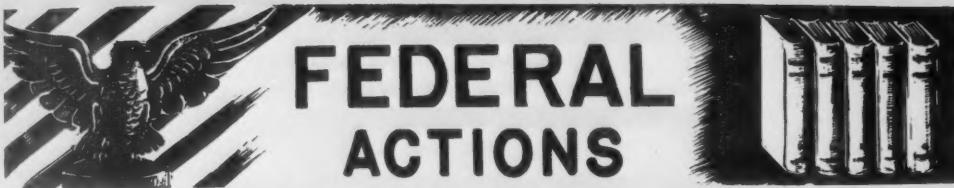
REGION XII

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—570 Klondike 2-2350.
Market St., Em. 375.
Los Angeles, Calif.—Cairns
Bldg., 11th and W. 6th St.,
Phoenix, Ariz.—Harbor Bldg.,
318 N. Central Ave.
Bakersfield, Calif.—119 1/2 Main Ave.,
Bldg., 1215 7th Ave., Em. 408.
San Francisco, Calif.—570 Mar-
ket St., Em. 375.
Fresno, Calif.—1550 Van Ness
Ave.
Sacramento, Calif.—1390 J St., GI 2-5059.

REGION XIII

SEATTLE, WASH.—508 2d Ave., Elliott 9010.
Portland, Oreg.—208-222 SW. Atwater 9181.
8th Ave.
Boise, Idaho—American Legion 4588.
Bldg., 7th and Bannock Sts.,
P. O. Box 1297.
Spokane, Wash.—Howard
Main Sts., 714 Welch Bldg., and Riverside 6171.
Seattle, Wash.—903 2d Ave., Bldg., Elliott 9030.

Regional offices shown in capital letters. All others are District offices.



FEDERAL ACTIONS

Department of Commerce
NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

CAN ORDER (M-25) REVISED: The revised can order (M-25), which goes into effect on October 1, makes three major changes in the original can regulation:

1. PUTS QUOTAS ON A 12-MONTH, INSTEAD OF A QUARTERLY BASIS.
2. DIVIDES ALL USES OF CANS BY CANNERS INTO THREE GROUPS, INSTEAD OF TWO.
3. FORBIDS CANNERS FROM SWITCHING THEIR CAN QUOTA FROM ONE PRODUCT TO ANOTHER.

Under the new revised order, the quotas for many fishery products have been revised; however, the use of cans for most major items has not been curtailed.

The NPA order amended by that agency on August 23 also:

Eliminates manufacturing and delivery preferences for cans, except with respect to DO-rated orders and any other orders under NPA directives.

Eliminates restrictions on the use of cans and parts of cans made entirely of black-plate rejects, tin-plate waste, or terneplate waste.

States that all adjustments or exceptions authorized with respect to 1951 not heretofore discontinued or terminated, including adjustments made pursuant to Direction 1, shall expire and terminate not later than December 31, 1951.

Is effective, unless otherwise amended, from October 1, 1951, to September 30, 1952.

Continues the previous requirement that a packer choose as his base year either the calendar year 1949 or 1950.

Prohibits a packer, unless authorized by NPA, to use cans for packing in excess of an amount of cans determined by applying the percentage for the product to the amount of cans which he used for packing that particular product during the corresponding quarter of his selected base year.

Permits the packers of "unlimited" products to use cans in unlimited quantity to pack that particular product.

Prohibits a packer from accepting delivery of any cans at a time when his inventory exceeds, or the delivery would create, a practicable minimum on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of delivery.

Allows a packer who used less than the limited amount of cans permitted for packing a particular product during the first, second, or third quarter of 1951

to use the unused amount for packing that product at any time during the balance of the calendar year 1951.

Permits a packer who uses less than the limited amount for a particular product during either the first or second quarter of 1952 to use the unused amount during a later period but no later than September 30, 1952.

Prohibits a packer from assigning, transferring, or surrendering to, or for the benefit of, any other person any part or parts of his permissible can quota for any calendar quarter.

Exempts from this order any person who purchases cans for packing and not for resale whose total use for packing all products in any calendar year is less than 250 base boxes of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate. A packer in this category must, however, comply in full with the material specification of this order.

Exempts orders having a DO rating from the inventory and quantity limits of this order.

Does not apply to the sale or delivery of cans where the person selling or delivering the same has received a validated import license from the Office of International Trade or has received from another person a certificate signed manually.

Requires, as did the previous Order M-25, that a manufacturer, jobber, or distributor sell or deliver cans only when he has received from the purchaser a certificate signed manually.

Quotas established for some fishery products by the revised order indicate that the quota for fish and seafood (frozen or refrigerated) was increased from 100 percent to unlimited, while the quotas for the following were reduced from 100 percent to 90 percent: chowder (all varieties), clam juice (1 gallon and larger cans), crab and crab meat (deviled), crawfish, finnan haddie, fish balls and cakes, fish frankfurters, fish livers, fish oil, fish paste, mullet, mussels, processed mussels, processed scallops, squid, and turtle. The following were reduced from 100 percent to 70 percent: clam juice (under 1-gallon-sized cans), lobster (processed or newberg), and menhaden.

The full text of M-25 follows (but only fishery products are abstracted from the original Schedule I in the order):

M-25-CANS

This amended order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to authority granted by section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amended order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected by the issuance of this amended order has been rendered impracticable by the fact that it affects a very substantial number of different trades and industries.

NPA Order M-25, as amended July 1, 1951, and Amendment No. 1 thereto in

effect August 7, 1951, shall remain in full force and effect until this amended order (hereinafter referred to as "this order") becomes effective on October 1, 1951.

This order affects NPA Order M-25, as amended July 1, 1951, and Amendment No. 1 thereto, as follows: It establishes three separate groups of products, with new quotas of cans for the packing thereof which may be accepted and used by packers; it eliminates manufacturing and delivery preferences for cans except with respect to DO rated orders and any other orders under NPA directives; it eliminates restrictions on the use of cans and parts of cans made entirely of black plate rejects, tin plate waste, or terneplate waste; it includes new provisions stating that all adjustments or excep-

tions authorized with respect to 1951 not heretofore discontinued or terminated, including adjustments made pursuant to Direction 1, shall expire and terminate not later than December 31, 1951; and it makes provision for the fourth quarter of 1951, and for the first, second, and third quarters of 1952. This order includes all provisions affecting cans (as herein defined) except Direction 1 to NPA Order M-25, as amended May 1, 1951.

Dir.

1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Restrictions on use of cans.
4. Other restrictions.
5. Restrictions on amount of cans that may be accepted.
6. Restrictions on amount of cans that may be used for packing.

etc.

7. Certain adjustments and their termination.
8. Restrictions on can manufacturers.
9. Exceptions.
10. Certification of delivery of cans.
11. Applications for adjustment or exception.
12. Records and reports.
13. Communications.
14. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 14 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 769, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071, sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 12 F. R. 6105, 8 CFR, 1950 Sup. sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61.

SECTION 1. What this order does. This order places restrictions upon the acceptance of, the delivery of, and the uses of cans. Schedule I sets out required plate specifications which vary according to the products packed. NPA Order M-24 permits the use of tin plate and terneplate for cans in accordance with the terms of this order. NPA Order M-8 sets forth specifications for solder that may be used in the manufacture of cans. Under the Controlled Materials Plan (CMP), allotments of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate are made to can manufacturers for the production of cans.

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) "Can" means any unused container made in whole or in part of tin plate, terneplate, or black plate, which is suitable for packing any product. The term includes any container which has a closure or fitting, made in whole or in part of tin plate, terneplate, or black plate, but does not include a glass container having such a closure or fitting. The term does not include fluid milk shipping containers, nor crown closures for cone-topped cans.

(b) "Tin plate" means steel sheets coated with tin, and includes "primes," "seconds," and all other forms of tin plate, except waste and waste-waste.

(c) "Terneplate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal, and includes "primes" and "seconds." The term does not include terneplate waste, or terneplate waste-waste. "Terne metal" means the lead-tin alloy used as the coating for terneplate, but does not include lead, recovered from secondary sources, which contains less than 1.5 percent residual tin.

(d) "SCMT" means special coated manufacturers' terneplate.

(e) "Waste" means scrap tin plate or scrap terneplate (including strips and circles) produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing cans, or tin plate strips or terneplate strips produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing tin plate or terneplate. The term also includes tin plate or terneplate parts recovered from used cans.

(f) "Waste-waste" means hot-dipped or electrolytic tin-coated steel sheets or steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes or seconds.

(g) "Black plate" means steel sheets (other than tin plate or terneplate) 29-gauge (128 pounds) or lighter. The term includes can manufacturing quality black plate (CMQ), "black plate rejects," chemically treated black plate (CTB), waste-waste, and waste.

(h) "Packer" means any person who either (1) purchases empty cans and fills such cans in packing any product or (2) purchases empty cans and has them filled for his account by another party, but who controls sale and distribution of the finished product after packing.

(i) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

Sec. 3. Restrictions on use of cans. Subject to the exceptions set forth in section 9 of this order, no packer shall purchase, accept delivery of, or use cans for any purpose other than for packing, in accordance with the groupings, the quota percentage limitations, and the can material specifications set out in Schedule I appearing at the end of this order, a product listed in Schedule I.

Sec. 4. Other restrictions. No person shall manufacture, sell, or deliver cans which he knows or has reason to believe will be accepted or used in violation of the terms of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority (hereinafter called "NPA"). No person shall sell or deliver cans which he knows or has reason to believe will be exported outside of the continental limits of the United States, its territories and possessions (unless such export is to Canada), except as permitted under paragraph (i) of section 9 of this order.

Sec. 5. Restrictions on amount of cans that may be accepted. No person shall accept delivery of any cans at a time when his inventory thereof exceeds, or by acceptance of such delivery would be made to exceed, a practicable minimum working inventory of cans required by him for packing products listed in Schedule I of this order in accordance with the provisions of said Schedule I. As used herein "practicable minimum working inventory" means the smallest quantity of cans with which a person can reasonably meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation.

Sec. 6. Restrictions on amount of cans that may be used for packing. (a) This order, by previous amendments, required a packer, commencing with the second quarter of 1951, to choose as his base year either the calendar year 1949 or the calendar year 1950. Such requirement continues to apply to all packers. Any packer who has so chosen his base year for computing his permissible can quotas for a calendar quarter, and any packer who has not heretofore chosen but hereafter chooses a base year for such purpose, must predicate on his base year so chosen all computations required by paragraph (b) of this section for the fourth calendar quarter of 1951 and for all succeeding quarters through the third calendar quarter of 1952.

(b) During the fourth calendar quarter of 1951 and each calendar quarter thereafter, to and including the third calendar quarter of 1952, no packer, unless or until otherwise authorized by NPA, may use cans for packing any particular product listed in Schedule I of this order in excess of an amount of cans determined by applying the percentage listed in Column (2) of Schedule I opposite a particular product to the amount of cans which he used for packing that particular product during the corresponding quarter of his selected base year. "The amount of cans," as the phrase is used in the preceding sentence and elsewhere in this order when applied to the corresponding quarter of his base year, means the total area or tonnage of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate (excluding the area or tonnage of tin plate waste, terneplate waste, and black plate rejects) used in the manufacture of such cans and parts of cans. Where the word "unlimited" appears in Column (2) of Schedule I opposite a particular product, a packer may use the specified cans in an unlimited quantity to pack that particular product, subject to the inventory restriction contained in section 5 of this order. If a packer used less than the limited amount of cans permitted for packing a particular product during the first, second, or third quarter of 1951, he may, unless otherwise directed by NPA, use the unused amount for packing that particular product at any time during the balance of the calendar year 1951. Commencing with the first calendar quarter of 1952, if a packer uses less than the limited amount of cans permitted for packing a particular product during either the first or second quarter of 1952, he may, unless otherwise directed by NPA, use the unused amount for packing that particular product during a later period but in no event after September 30, 1952. No packer may assign, transfer, or surrender, to or for the benefit of any other person, his permissible can quota for any calendar quarter or any part or parts of such quota.

(c) In certain instances Column (2) of Schedule I of this order authorizes one quota if a particular product is packed in cans of a larger size or sizes and a different quota if such product is packed in cans of smaller size or sizes. In such instances, the packer's base period usage for packing that product in cans of larger size or sizes determines his permitted base for packing such product in such larger size or sizes during the fourth quarter of 1951 and thereafter, and his base period usage for packing such product in cans of smaller size or sizes determines his permitted base for packing such product in such smaller size or sizes during the fourth quarter of 1951 and thereafter.

Sec. 7. Certain adjustments and their termination. In any case where, prior to December 31, 1951, the provisions of section 3 of this order may be subject to adjustment because of any of the reasons set forth in Direction 1 to NPA Order M-25, as amended May 1, 1951, or as from time to time hereafter amended,

determinations of adjustments effective until a date not later than December 31, 1951, may be made by the packer in accordance with the standards and subject to the conditions stated in said Direction 1: *Provided, however, That all adjustments, exceptions, and grants authorized by NPA with respect to any portion of the calendar year 1951 which have not heretofore expired, terminated, or been discontinued, including any adjustments made pursuant to said Direction 1, whether as issued March 12, 1951, or as amended May 1, 1951, or as hereafter amended, shall expire, terminate, and be discontinued as of December 31, 1951, unless the same sooner expire or terminate by their own terms or are discontinued by appropriate action of NPA, and upon the expiration, termination, or discontinuance of any adjustment, exception, or grant, no packer shall rely upon, claim the benefit of, or use the same as a basis for his acceptance or use of cans: Provided further, That in any case where the provisions of section 6 of this order may be subject to adjustment with respect to the year 1952 because of any of the reasons set forth in Direction 1 to NPA Order M-25, as amended May 1, 1951, or as from time to time thereafter amended, determinations of adjustments may be made by the packer after January 1, 1952, in accordance with the standards and subject to the conditions stated in said Direction 1.*

Sec. 8. Restrictions on can manufacturers. So far as practicable, every can manufacturer shall schedule his operations (including his ordering of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate) so as to permit delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be required to bring about full deliveries as permitted in Schedule I of this order for packing products listed in each of the Groups, I, II, and III. In any event, he shall schedule his operations to insure delivery for all DO rated orders and any other orders under NPA directives.

Sec. 9. Exceptions. (a) The can material specifications set out in Schedule I of this order do not apply to the use of any cans which were in the inventory of a packer or in the inventory of a can manufacturer or in process of manufacture on January 27, 1951, or to tin plate or terneplate which was either in process at a tin mill, or in the inventory of a tin mill for the account of a can manufacturer, or in the inventory of a can manufacturer, on January 27, 1951. It is the intent of this paragraph that any tin plate or terneplate intended for use in the manufacture of cans in inventory or in process on January 27, 1951, as aforesaid, shall be used notwithstanding the can material specifications of this order. However, the restrictions of section 6 of this order are not excepted by this paragraph.

(b) The restrictions and limitations of this order do not apply to cans or parts of cans made entirely of tin plate waste or terneplate waste or black plate rejects, or entirely of any combination thereof.

(c) Any person who purchases cans for packing and not for resale and whose

total use of cans for packing all products in any calendar year requires less than 250 base boxes of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate shall be exempt from the use limitations of section 6 of this order but not from the can material specifications of Schedule I of this order. This exemption does not apply to any person who buys empty cans or parts thereof and sells such cans or parts thereof to a packer.

(d) The use limitations of section 6 of this order and the can material specifications in Schedule I do not apply to cans used to pack any product in home canning, community canning, or institutional (meaning such institutions as prisons, reform schools, and insane asylums) canning where the product is not to be sold. This exemption also applies to cans for packing laboratory samples and control samples, but not to cans for packing samples distributed for the purpose of advertising or for promoting the sale of a product, nor to any cans used for packing products which are later repacked and sold.

(e) Orders having a DO rating are exempt from the restrictions in sections 5 and 6 of this order on the amount of cans that may be accepted and used.

(f) The use of cans for packing any product which is required to be packed in cans, set aside, and reserved for purchase by any authorized Government agency is exempt from the use limitations of this order, but not from the can material specifications in Schedule I of this order: *Provided, however, That whenever the product so to be packed by a packer, set aside, and reserved for purchase by any authorized Government agency is any one of the following:*

Beans, Lima.	Spinach..
Beans, string.	Sweetpotatoes.
Carrots.	Tomatoes.
Catsup.	Tomato juice.
Corn.	Tomato paste.
Peas.	Tomato puree.

then all or any No. 10 cans or larger, or any part or parts thereof, which the packer uses for packing that product, whether all or less than all of his pack in 10 No. 10 cans or larger of that product is so set aside and reserved, may be made of 0.50 electrolytic tin plate instead of 0.25 electrolytic tin plate in any respect for which 0.25 electrolytic tin plate is prescribed by the applicable can material specifications in Schedule I of this order.

(g) The can material specifications set out in Schedule I of this order shall not apply to orders having a DO rating requiring the packing of products in accordance with Military Specifications of the Department of Defense for use outside the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia by the Armed Forces of the United States, including the United States Coast Guard. The can material specifications set out in Schedule I shall apply, however, to all other orders having a DO rating.

(h) The restrictions of this order shall not apply to military requirements for cans of a special design or style not normally produced or used commercially, nor to cans for emergency rations and supplies for lifeboats.

(i) The provisions of this order shall not apply to the sale or delivery of cans

where the person selling or delivering the same has received a validated export license therefor from the Office of International Trade, or has received from another person a certificate signed manually. This certificate shall be by letter in substantially the following form, the inapplicable words stricken therefrom, and shall be filed with each purchase order with the person selling or delivering to such other person cans for export:

To _____, Seller: The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that (he has received a certification from another person that) the Office of International Trade has issued to (him) (such other person) validated export license No. _____ for export shipment of all of the items included in the attached purchase order, and that all purchases from you of items included in the said purchase order and the acceptance of the same will be in compliance with the said validated export license.

In cases of export to those countries where the Office of International Trade does not require an export license, no certificate shall be required until such time as an export license is required by the Office of International Trade.

Sec. 10. Certification of delivery of cans. No manufacturer, jobber, or distributor shall sell or deliver cans unless he has received from the purchaser a certificate signed manually. This certificate shall be by letter in substantially the following form and, once filed by a purchaser with a manufacturer, jobber, or distributor, covers all future deliveries of cans from the manufacturer, jobber, or distributor to that purchaser:

To _____, manufacturer, jobber, or distributor: The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-25 of the National Production Authority, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the acceptance and use of the same by the undersigned, will be in compliance with said order, and any amendments thereto.

Sec. 11. Applications for adjustment or exception. Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his business operation was commenced during or after the base period, that any provision otherwise works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, submitted on Form NPAF-38 in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justification therefor. Form NPAF-38 must be executed as therein required.

Sec. 12. Records and reports. (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall retain in his possession for at least 2 years records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, and use, in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each transaction that the provisions of this order have been met. This does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily maintained, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who have maintained or may maintain such microfilm or other photographic records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this order shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of NPA.

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139-138F).

Sec. 13. Communications. All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Containers and Packaging Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-25.

Sec. 14. Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or any other order or regulation of NPA or who wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Schedule I is hereto attached and made a part of this order.

This order, issued August 23, 1951, shall take effect on October 1, 1951, at 12:01 a. m. Eastern Standard Time. Until such time, NPA Order M-25, as amended July 1, 1951, and Amendment No. 1 thereto in effect August 7, 1951, shall remain in full force and effect.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

SCHEDULE I—CAN SPECIFICATIONS

Columns (3) and (4) specify the weight of tin-coating per base box of tin plate or terneplate which may be used for the parts of cans for the products listed in Column (1). Any packer may also use for packing a listed product black plate cans or cans with a tin-coating lighter than that specified for that product. He may also use, without restriction or limitation, cans, or parts of cans, made entirely of tin plate waste or terneplate waste or black plate rejects, or entirely of any combination thereof. Wherever 0.25 pound electrolytic tin plate is specified, SCMT may be used. Tin plate menders arising in the production of electrolytic tin plate may be used only where hot-dipped tin plate is permitted in this schedule. When only a figure is given in Columns (3) and (4), this means that tin plate may be used for the part, and the figure given indicates the maximum weight of tin-coating on each base box of plate. Electrolytic 0.25 pound tin plate may be used in place of black plate in that part of a can which, after filling, is required to be hermetically closed by soldering, or in that part of a can to which a nozzle is required to be attached by soldering. Nozzles and fittings so attached may also be made of 0.25 pound electrolytic tin plate, except that 0.50 pound electrolytic tin plate may be used for drawn soldered fittings. However, the total area or tonnage of 0.25 pound or 0.50 pound electrolytic tin plate or both used in the parts described or specified in either or both the two preceding sentences is limited to not more than the permitted quota percent, as shown in Column (2) of Schedule I, of the total area or tonnage of plate used in such parts for packing a particular product during the corresponding period of 1949 or 1950.

Product (1)	Groupings and quota percentages			Can materials	
	Group I (2)	Group II (2)	Group III (2)	Soldered or welded parts (3)	Non-soldered parts (4)
Fish and shellfish					
85. Caviar.					
86. Clams, all varieties.					
Inside enameled cans.		90	70	.25	.25
Plain body cans.				.25	.25
87. Clam juice.					
1-gallon and larger cans.		90	70	.25	.25
Other sizes.				.25	.25
88. Clams, processed.		100		.25	.25
89. Cods, salted, dry.			70	.25	.25
90. Crab and crabmeat.				.25	.25
Deviled.		90			
Processed.	Unlimited				
91. Crawfish.		90		.25	.25
92. Eels.			70	.25	.25
93. Flounders.		90			
Round cans.				.25	.25
Drawn cans.				.50	.50
94. Fish and seafood, frozen or refrigerated.		Unlimited		.25	.25
95. Fishballs and cakes.			90	.25	.25
96. Fish flakes and ground fish for human consumption only, excluding tuna flakes.					
97. Fish roe.		100		.25	.25
98. Fish livers.		90		.25	.25
In reusable 5-gallon square cans.					
In nonreusable 5-gallon square cans and smaller size cans.				.50	.50

Product (1)	Groupings and quota percentages			Can materials	
				Soldered or welded parts (3)	Non-soldered parts (4)
	Group I	Group II	Group III		
<i>Fish and shellfish—Continued</i>					
109. Fish oil.....	90			.50	.50
100. Fish paste.....	90			.25	.25
101. Fish, pickled.....		70		1.50	1.50
102. Fish, processed.....	Unlimited.....				
In round double-seamed cans.....				.25	.25
In oval drawn cans.....				.50	.50
103. Halibut.....		70		.25	.25
104. Herring, in oil, or brine (including sea and river alewives, anchovies, mackerel, pilchards and sardines) (1.25 tin plate may be used for scored covers).....	Unlimited.....				
Round cans.....				.25	.25
1/4 drawn cans.....				.25	.25
3/4 3-piece cans.....				.50	.50
Oval or oblong drawn (other than 1/4 drawn) (1.25 tin plate may be used for scored covers).....				.50	.50
105. Herring, in tomato or mustard sauce (including sea and river alewives, anchovies, mackerel, pilchards and sardines in oval, round, oblong or drawn cans) (1.25 tin plate may be used for scored covers).....	Unlimited.....				
106. Lobster, processed or Newberg.....		70		.50	.50
107. Menhaden.....		70		.25	.25
108. Mullet.....		90		.25	.25
109. Mussels, processed.....		90		.25	.25
110. Oysters, processed.....		100		.25	.25
111. Salmon.....	Unlimited.....				
In round double-seamed cans.....				1.25	.25
In oval or drawn cans.....				.50	.50
112. Scallops, processed.....		90		.25	.25
113. Shad.....	Unlimited.....				
In round double-seamed cans.....				.25	.25
In oval or drawn cans.....				.50	.50
114. Shrimp, processed.....	Unlimited.....			.25	.25
115. Squid.....		90		.25	.25
Enamelled cans.....				.25	.25
Plain bodies.....				1.25	.25
116. Tuna, including tuna flakes.....	Unlimited.....			.25	.25
117. Turtle.....		90		.25	.25
<i>Miscellaneous food products</i>					
174. Animal and pet food.....		70		.25	.25
175. Baby food.....	Unlimited.....				
Fish.....				.50	.50
184. Chinese food specialities.....		90		1.25	.25
Chop suey.....					
Chow mein.....				.50	.50
Egg foo yong.....					
197. Dietary foods, special formula.....		60			
Dry.....				CMQ	CMQ
Wet.....				.50	.50
219. Soups, dehydrated.....		90		.60	CMQ
5-gallon square cans only.....					
220. Soups, liquid.....		90			
Nonsesonal.....				.75	.50
All other nonsesonal.....					
230. All other nonprocessed foods.....		70		CMQ	CMQ
231. All other processed foods.....		70		.25	.25
<i>Nonfood products</i>					
271. Oils (industrial):					
Animal, fish, or vegetable.....		90		.50	.50
5-gallon square cans.....					
All other sizes.....				.25	.25

* * * * *

AMENDMENT TO CAN ORDER M-25 CLARIFIES SELECTION OF BASE PERIODS: An amendment to NPA Order M-25 (Cans) clarifies certain misunderstandings regarding the selection of base periods. Amendment 1 to M-25 states that packers of canned goods may choose one base period for one product and another base period for another product in determining the number of cans they will be permitted to use for any specific product.

For details see: M-25 (Cans), Amdt. 1 dated Oct. 8, 1951.

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MARINE MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND OPERATING SUPPLIES ORDER EXTENDED: Priority assistance for procurement of marine maintenance, repair, and operating supplies (MRO) and minor capital additions by ship operators, marine suppliers, and ship-

repair yards has been extended into the fourth quarter, pending further changes now being prepared, NFA announced on October 1.

M-70, as amended, authorizes water transportation systems (any domestically-owned American flag vessel of any type): (1) to apply for CMP allotment numbers to obtain steel, copper, and aluminum and a DO-R-9 rating for non-controlled materials; and (2) to build up their inventories in advance of orders to 120 percent of their base period (fourth quarter 1950, or--for domestic vessel operators--an option to use the first quarter as the base).

Ship operators, marine suppliers, and ship-repair yards were permitted to apply a DO-rating or CMP allotment number for MRO supplies and minor capital additions during the third quarter.

For details see: M-70 (Marine Maintenance, Repair, and Operating Supplies and Minor Capital Additions), as amended Oct. 1, 1951.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF MATERIALS ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON 25, D.C., OR FROM ANY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGIONAL OR FIELD OFFICE.



Economic Stabilization Agency OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

CEILING PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS SOLD AT RETAIL: Republished by OPS in October were Ceiling Price Regulation 15 (Ceiling Prices of Certain Foods Sold at Retail in Group 3 and Group 4 Stores) to incorporate the text of Amendments 1 through 6, and Ceiling Price Regulation 16 (Ceiling Prices...in Group 1 and Group 2 Stores) to also incorporate the text of Amendments 1 through 6. These regulations fix ceiling prices for "dry groceries" listed in Table A and the "perishables" listed in Table B for Group 3 and 4 retail stores (all retail stores, other than "independent" retail stores, doing an annual business of less than \$375,000 and for all retail stores, whether "independent" or not, doing an annual business of \$375,000 or more) and Group 1 and 2 stores (all "independent" retail stores doing an annual business of under \$375,000). These regulations were originally issued on March 28, 1951.

Only tables A of both orders contain food commodities of interest to the fishing and allied industries. These commodities and the mark-ups over "net cost" allowed by these regulations are as follows:

Mark-ups Over "Net Cost" Allowed for Dry Groceries Covered by These Regulations by Group of Stores and Commodities

Food Commodities	Allowed Mark-ups Over Net Cost			
	Ceiling Price Group 3--Retailer other than inde- pendent with an- nual volume under \$375,000	Regulation 15 Group 4--Any re- tailer with annual volume of \$375,000 or more	Group 1--Independent retailers with net annual volume of under \$75,000	Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Group 2--Independent retailers with net annual volume of \$75,000 or more, but less than \$375,000
1. Baby foods	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Baby foods	18	16	25	23
7. Dog and cat foods	24	24	27	27
8. Fish, processed	21	21	27	27
10. Frozen foods	27	27	27	27
27. Soups, canned	19	19	27	26
36. Miscellaneous foods ..	35	35	40	40

For those specific commodities listed above of interest to the fishery and allied industries, on the following page are given the commodity definitions (applicable to both domestic and imported items), commodities excluded from these

regulations but subject to GCPR or other applicable regulations, and commodities excluded from price control at wholesale and retail:

(b) <i>Commodity definitions.</i> These definitions apply to both domestic and imported items	(c) <i>Commodities excluded from this regulation, but subject to GCPR or other applicable regulations</i>	(d) <i>Commodities excluded from price control at wholesale and retail</i>
(1) "Baby foods" means "baby" or "junior" cereals, fruits, vegetables, meats, puddings, soups and mixtures thereof, packed in hermetically sealed containers. Not included in this definition are dry baby cereals.	(1) "Baby foods". Excluded are: Dry baby cereals.	(1) "Baby foods". Excluded are: None.
(7) "Dog and cat food" shall not include any item prepared by you for pet food, or any frozen dog or cat food.	(7) "Dog and cat food". Excluded are: None.	(7) "Dog and cat food". Excluded are: None.
(8) "Fish, processed" includes canned fish, canned seafood, and salted or otherwise processed fish, such as fish cakes. Not included in this definition are frozen food products in which fish or seafood are combined with other ingredients, clams, crab meat, lobster, lobster bisque, and oysters.	(8) "Fish, processed". Excluded are: Frozen fish and seafood, canned clams; and kippered, marinated, dried or smoked fish and seafood (except sandwiches).	(8) "Fish, processed". Excluded are: Fresh fish and seafood, canned clam juice, fish and seafood pates, pastes and purées, sauce containing fish and seafood, and seafood hors d'oeuvres; and imported "fish, processed" if imported in consumer size containers, except tuna, crab meat and salmon.
(10) "Frozen foods" means packaged quick-frozen or cold-packed foods sold from frozen food stores. Not included, but not limited to all fruits, berries, fruit or berry juices, and mixtures (except any of the foregoing in containers of a capacity of more than 50 pounds), vegetables, vegetable juices, and mixtures, including mushrooms, dog and cat foods not prepared by you for pets, applesauce, corn, corn and spaghetti casseroles, chop suey, chow mein, gravies, pork-and-beans, soups, food products in which meat, chicken, turkey, fish or seafood are combined with other ingredients, meat stews, and corned beef hash, frozen instant coffee, concentrated frozen fresh milk, frozen meat pies, frozen pies and pastries.	(10) "Frozen foods". Excluded are: Fresh fruits, berries, fruit or berry juices and mixtures in containers of a capacity of more than 50 pounds; frozen fish and seafood, frozen meat, poultry, ice cream, sherbet and frozen confections.	(10) "Frozen foods". Excluded are: Frozen hollandaise sauce.
(27) "Soups, canned" includes soups, broths and chowder. Not included in this definition are meat stews, "baby" or "junior" soups, dehydrated soups, and frozen soups.	(27) "Soups, canned". Excluded are: All bisques (except tomato, chicken, celery and mushroom), vichyssoise, minestrone and bouillabaisse.	(27) "Soups, canned". Excluded are: Turtleneck, wine and sherry flavored, fish or seafood soups (except clam chowder), smoked turkey and game bird soups; almond, artichoke, asparagus, cucumber and watercress soups; all imported soups if imported in consumer size containers.
(36) "Miscellaneous foods" shall include all other dry grocery items except those specifically excluded in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. Among the items included under this heading are the following: Crab meat Oysters (canned)	(36) "Miscellaneous foods". Excluded are: Feed, animal or poultry (other than pet food). Frozen fish and seafood.	(36) "Miscellaneous foods". Excluded are: Truffles, capers, canned snails, cane or beet sugar, rattle-snake meat, easter egg dye, and olive oil.

For details see: CPR 15, Collation 1, Including Amdts. 1-6 (Ceiling Prices of Certain Foods Sold at Retail in Group 3 and Group 4 Stores) and CPR 16, Collation 1, Including Amdts. 1-6 (Ceiling Prices of Certain Foods Sold at Retail in Group 1 and Group 2 Stores).

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IMPORTS CEILING PRICE REGULATION: CPR 31 (Imports), republished to incorporate the text of Amendments 1 through 9 by OPS on September 26, provides a formula whereby importers, wholesalers, and retailers of imported commodities shall compute their ceiling prices for sales thereof on the basis of prices in effect during a base period extending from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950. All of the provisions of the GCPR, except section 14, heretofore applicable to importers and to the sale of imported commodities are superseded by this order except with respect to the sale of certain commodities. Fishery products and byproducts imports come under CPR 31. The effective date of this regulation was September 1, 1951.

With respect to the sale by other than importers of imported commodities at wholesale and retail levels, CPR 7 shall govern the pricing at the retail level of all imported non-food commodities specifically covered thereby, and CPR 14, 15, and 16 shall govern the pricing at the wholesale and retail level of all imported food commodities specifically covered thereby. Any imported commodity which does not specifically fall within the coverage of CPR 7, 14, 15, and 16 shall be priced for wholesale or retail sale under sections 4 and 5 of CPR 31.

For details see: CPR 31, Collation 1, including Amdts. 1-9, dated Sept. 26, 1951.

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ADJUSTMENT OF CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN INSTITUTIONAL SELLERS: Wholesale grocers who sell to institutions were authorized by OPS to use their business volume for either their most recent fiscal year before May 1, 1951, or the 1950 calendar year in qualifying for a special markup for performing extra services in institutional sales. This adjustment is contained in Amendment 9 to CPR 14 issued on October 15, effective October 20.

In order to qualify for the extra markup, wholesalers must show that their total gross margin on institutional sales of foods listed in table "A" of the wholesale grocery regulation (CPR 14) was at least 19 percent of gross sales for 1950 or the fiscal year.

For details see: Amdt. 9 (Adjustment of Ceiling Prices for Certain Institutional Sellers) to CPR 14 (Ceiling Prices of Certain Foods Sold at Wholesale), issued Oct. 15, 1951.

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INTERPRETATION OF EFFECT OF FREIGHT INCREASES ON CEILING PRICES: A general interpretation of the effect of recent freight increases on ceiling prices was issued by OPS on September 10 for the information of sellers operating under price regulations.

The full text of General Interpretation 3 follows:

GEN. INT. 3—INCREASE IN RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

A number of sellers have inquired as to whether they may add to their ceiling prices the increases in railroad rates recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission (Ex Parte 175, August 2, 1951).

Inclusion of freight in ceiling prices is determined by the specific regulation which may be applicable to the seller, and increases in freight rates may be added to a ceiling price only where such regulation permits this addition. With respect to sellers under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Interpre-

tation 1 under GCPR, issued April 9, 1951, states that increases in freight may be passed along to the purchaser only in the situations specified and only in connection with outbound freight charges.

Inasmuch as the increases allowed by the ICC could become effective only after August 2, 1951, such freight rate increases would not constitute a cost increase which must be reflected in ceiling prices under section 104 (e) of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, which provides that certain cost increases occurring prior to July 26, 1951, must be reflected in ceiling prices.

It is the policy of the Office of Price Stabilization to afford relief to sellers where cost increases would result in inequities, and various of the regulations issued provide for adjustments in certain cases. Freight costs would constitute "costs" under these adjustment provisions and may, in appropriate cases, provide a basis for relief under the applicable regulations.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

HAROLD LEVENTHAL,
Chief Counsel,
Office of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1951.

SHIPS MATERIALS COST ADJUSTMENT UNDER CPR 30: Amendment 17 to CPR 30 (Machinery and Related Manufactured Goods) issued on October 8 by OPS gives an alternative method of determining materials cost adjustments for manufacturers who have not already filed their computations. (CPR 30 as amended on June 20 includes

ships. Ships are defined as "any ship or boat powered by an inboard engine and barges and cargo-carrying barges whether powered or not." Sales of ships by others than manufacturers are covered by GCPR.)

Designed to simplify the calculations necessary to determine materials cost adjustments, this new amendment permits manufacturers to compute their materials cost adjustments by making required computations only for those materials which account for 75 percent of the cost of all materials. However, manufacturers must include in their computations each manufacturing material which accounts for 3 percent or more of their total manufacturing materials costs.

For details see: Amdt. 17 (Alternative Method of Determining Materials Cost Adjustment) dated Oct. 8, 1951, to CPR 30 (Machinery and Related Manufactured Goods).

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NEW SHIPS AND REPAIR AND CONVERSION OF SHIPS TEMPORARILY NOT UNDER PRICE CONTROL: Application of price controls to sales by shipbuilders of certain new ships and to repair and conversion of ships was temporarily suspended by OPS on October 11 by the issuance of GOR 9, Amdt. 7 (Temporary Suspension of Application of Ceiling Price Regulations to Sales of Certain New Ships by Shipbuilders and to Repair and Conversion of Ships).

This action is taken pending a study being made by OPS to develop a price regulation tailored to the pricing practices and needs of the shipbuilding industry.

Shipbuilders have been covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 30 (Machinery) or by the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) if they do not use CPR 30. Because of the peculiar pricing problems related to this industry, pricing under the applicable regulations has been found to be impractical.

The suspension of price control in this instance will run for sixty days from the effective date of the amendment, or such earlier date as may be specified by a regulation issued by OPS. The regulation became effective on October 15, and applies only to sales, by the builder, of any new ship, barge, canal boat, lighter, or tug, 65 feet or more in length and to the repair and conversion of the same type of craft of 65 feet or more in length.

For details see: GOR 9, Amdt. 7 (Temporary Suspension of Application of Ceiling Price Regulations to Sales of Certain New Ships by Shipbuilders and to Repair and Conversion of Ships), issued Oct. 10, 1951.

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HAWAIIAN WHOLESALE GROCERY REGULATION INCLUDES FISHERY PRODUCTS: CPR 69, issued by OPS on September 6, fixes ceiling prices for listed items when sold at wholesale in the Territory of Hawaii. Since the Territories of the United States were excluded from the coverage of CPR-14, sales of groceries at wholesale in Hawaii had continued subject to CPR 9 except in the case of locally-produced, manufactured, or processed items which were covered by GCPR. Among the commodities included in the listed items are frozen meats (including fish), canned seafood (including all processed fish and seafood packed in metal, glass, or any other containers, and includes, but is not limited to oysters, codfish cakes, flakes, barracuda, squid, mackerel, abalone, crab meat, lobster, salmon, sardines, shrimp, canned clam juice and broth), and dried and shredded seafood (includes but is not limited to fish, shrimp, and cod in a dried condition), and imported foods (includes any food item imported directly into Hawaii from a country other

than the United States, its Territories and Possessions). With certain minor exceptions, the margins provided by this regulation for the items listed are identical with the regular OPS margins.

For details see: CPR 69 (Hawaiian Wholesale Grocery Regulation), issued Sept. 6, 1951.

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CONSUMER ADVISORY COMMITTEE REQUESTS MORE FORMAL CONSULTATION ON REGULATIONS: A formal statement, suggesting that it be given an opportunity to review and offer suggestions on proposed pricing regulations, is being drawn up by the Policies and Regulations Subcommittee of the Consumer Advisory Committee of the Office of Price Stabilization, members said on September 12.

The statement, authorized by the full committee in a meeting on September 11 in OPS Headquarters, will be presented to the Assistant Director of Price Stabilization. Members of the committee were told that while OPS felt the consumer's interest was now represented by OPS officials in deliberations on pricing regulations, the possibilities of more formal consumer consultation would be considered.

The Assistant Director also told the meeting that OPS recognized that, in order to facilitate compliance with ceiling price regulations and assist the consumer in knowing whether or not selling prices are authorized by OPS, the Agency must issue more tailored regulations setting up easily identifiable ceiling prices. This process is a current goal of the Agency.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF PRICE ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OR FROM THE REGIONAL OPS OFFICE IN YOUR AREA.



General Services Administration

NEW CANNED SALMON FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS ISSUED: New canned salmon specifications for use by all Federal agencies in procuring this commodity were issued on August 8 by the General Services Administration. The new specifications, PP-S-31b dated August 8, 1951, supersede PP-S-31a dated July 29, 1941.

The requirements of the new specifications indicate that canned salmon shall be of the latest pack, and shall not have been prepared from frozen salmon unless otherwise specified in the invitation for bids. The only major change is the provision that natural salmon oil may be added.

Copies of PP-S-31b are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 5 cents per copy.



Department of the Interior DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

PRIORITY ASSISTANCE FOR CONVERSION AND CONSTRUCTION OF BRISTOL BAY GILL NET BOATS: Arrangements have been made with the Ordnance and Shipbuilding Division of NPA to expedite the issuance of priorities for the conversion and construction

of Bristol Bay gill-net boats, the Defense Fisheries Administration announced early in October.

Priorities for the conversion of these craft will be granted in accordance with the provisions of NPA Regulation M-70. Since the cost of the conversion will be in excess of the quota provisions of M-70, and the capital addition will be greater than \$750, the maximum allowed in the order, it will be necessary for each firm with a program for converting gill-net vessels to power to make application in triplicate to NPA at Washington, D. C., for adjustment in its MRO quota in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of Order M-70.

Officials of the Ordnance and Shipbuilding Division of NPA have indicated that they expect to be able to provide the materials required for the construction of new Bristol Bay gill-net boats. Application for the controlled materials required for the construction of these craft and a preference rating to be used in obtaining the other items required should be requested from NPA on Form CMP-4B. This application can be filed either with the local office of NPA or the Washington office, depending upon the amount of materials required. The applications are to be filed by the firm actually engaged in constructing the new boats. If the builders' requirements of controlled materials do not exceed 100 tons of carbon steel per quarter, 5 tons of alloy, 500 pounds of stainless steel, 2 tons of copper products, and 1,000 pounds of aluminum, the application should be filed with the local NPA office. If a greater amount of controlled materials are required, the application should be submitted to Washington, D. C.

In submitting CMP-4B applications, builders should submit separate applications for the various types of craft they propose to build; that is, request for materials for Bristol Bay gill-net boats should be requested separately from materials required for purse-seiners. In filing applications with the NPA Washington office for the conversion of Bristol Bay gill-net boats or for the construction of new boats, it is requested that copies be forwarded to the Defense Fisheries Administration, Washington 25, D. C., so that they can assist in expediting approval.



Eighty-Second Congress (First Session)

SEPTEMBER 1951

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-Second Congress (First Session) and signed by the President, that affect in any way the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and if passed when they are signed by the President. The more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Ceiling Prices--Provisions for Increased Costs: S. 2155 (Capehart, for himself, Bricker, Schoepel, and Dirksen) - A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. (Provides for the President, 60 days after enactment, to issue regulations establishing manufacturers' and processors' prices

at the highest level prevailing during a representative base period between January 1, 1950, and June 24, 1950, adjusted for increases or decreases in costs between such period and July 26, 1951. Thereafter, no price ceiling shall be increased except to the extent necessary to reflect direct and indirect labor cost increases occurring after July 26, 1951, and paid by the seller.)

Defense Production Act of 1950 Amendment: S. 2170 (Maybank, for himself, Fulbright, Robertson, Sparkman, Freer, Douglas, Benton, and Moody) - A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Reported to the Senate on the same date without amendment. (Provides that ceiling prices for sales of manufacturers or processors shall not be lower than those prevailing before the date of issuance of a regulation, or lower than those prevailing during January 25, 1951, to February 24, 1951. However, this shall not prohibit the establishment or maintenance of a ceiling price applicable to the sales of manufacturers or processors which (1) reflects the highest level of prices prevailing during a representative base period between January 1, 1950, and June 24, 1950, inclusive, adjusted for increases or decreases in costs between such period and July 26, 1951, or (2) is established under a regulation issued prior to the enactment of this paragraph. The adjustment for increases or decreases in costs as prescribed in (1) shall include adjustment for changes in necessary and unavoidable costs, including all labor, material, and transportation costs and a reasonable allowance, as determined by the President, for changes in all other necessary and unavoidable costs, including selling, advertising, office and all other production, distribution, and administration costs, which he finds are properly allocable to the production and sale of the materials sold by the manufacturers and processors. President is to make appropriate provision for adjustment for any manufacturer or processor whose ceiling prices result in financial hardship.)

Fats and Oils Import Control Amendment Repeal: S. 2104 (Maybank) - A bill to repeal section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. (This section deals with certain import controls on fats and oils, including oil-bearing materials, fatty acids, butter,.....)

Fishermen's Organizations Have Voice in Ex-vessel Sales of Fish: S. 2176 (Magnuson) - A bill to make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends; to the Committee

on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (Amends section 1 of Public Law 44, 73rd Congress, entitled "An Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products."

Also: H. R. 5667 (Shelley)...

Investigation of Fishing Facilities for Hire: H. Res. 411 (O'Toole) - A resolution to investigate practice in the fishing industry involving vessels of less than 20 tons; to the Committee on Rules. (Calls for the investigation of the "practices of the business that offers fishing facilities for hire in vessels of less than twenty tons.")

Social Security Coverage for Fishermen: H. R. 5408 (Mitchell) - A bill to extend coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Tuna Import Duty: H. R. 5308 (Scudder) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna fish; to the Committee on Ways and Means. (Provides for an import duty of 5 cents per pound on fresh and frozen tuna.)

Tuna Import Duty: H. R. 5367 (McKinnon) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna fish; to the Committee on Ways and Means. (Provides for a duty of 30 percent ad valorem for fresh and frozen tuna except that for 15 percent of the average annual consumption of tuna during the preceding three calendar years the rate of duty shall be 15 percent ad valorem. Average apparent annual consumption of tuna in any calendar year shall be the amount of fresh and frozen tuna landed in the United States on U. S. vessels plus the quantity imported, reduced to a round-weight basis.)

Also H. R. 5371 (Tollefson)...

H. R. 5380 (Bramblett)...

H. R. 5409 (Mitchell)...

H. R. 5429 (King)...

Tuna Import Duty: H. R. 5475 (Poulsen) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon

the importation of tuna fish; to the Committee on Ways and Means. (Provides for a 5 cents per pound duty on all fresh and frozen tuna and tuna-like fish, and a duty of 45 percent ad valorem for tuna and tuna-like fish prepared or preserved in any manner when packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each.)

Tuna (Albacore) Import Duty: H. R. 5370 (Tollefson) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as to impose certain duties upon the importation of albacore; to the Committee on Ways and Means. (Provisions are the same as H. R. 5367, except that a duty of 45 percent ad valorem for fresh and frozen Albacore shall be imposed, but the duty for 15 percent of the average annual consumption of albacore shall be 22½ percent ad valorem.)

Water Pollution Prevention: H. R. 5474 (Byrnes of Wisconsin) - A bill to encourage the prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CHAMBER ACTIONS:

Collisions At Sea: Senate reported (Sept. 26) H. R. 5013, to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions involving water-borne craft upon the high seas and in waters connected therewith (S. Rept. 838).

Defense Production--President's Message: Received a message (Sept. 12) from the President submitting certain recommendations to revise and strengthen the stabilization program by amending the Defense Production Act. The message was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Fats and Oils Import Controls: Senate Committee on Banking and Currency (Sept 20) voted to report without amendment S. 2104, to repeal section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, relative to import controls on fats and oils and related products.

Senate reported (Sept. 20) S. 2104.

Marketing Facilities for Perishable Commodities: House reported (Sept. 14) H. R. 39, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for

handling perishable agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 972).

House voted on Sept. 26 (180 to 162) to recommit to the Committee on Agriculture H. R. 39, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities.

Price Ceilings--Modification of Manufacturers and Processors' Costs Provisions: Senate Committee on Banking and Currency (Sept. 20) voted to report with amendments S. 2092, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, regarding price ceilings for manufacturers and processors. (The amendments are designed to make the so-called Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act more workable.)

Senate reported (Sept. 24) S. 2170, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, regarding price ceilings for manufacturers and processors, with minority views (S. Rept. 796).

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Amending the Defense Production Act of 1950, As Amended, Senate Report No. 796 (September 24, 1951, 82d Congress, 1st Session), 18 p., printed, pursuant to S. 2170 (82d Congress, 1st Session), to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Committee on Banking and Currency recommended passage of the bill.

Authorizing the President to Proclaim Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, Senate Report No. 838 (September 26, 1951, 82d Congress, 1st Session), 9 p., printed, pursuant to H. R. 5013 (82d Congress, 1st Session), to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recommended passage of the bill without amendment and accepted House Report No. 807 dated August 20, 1951, on this same bill. The purpose of the bill is to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions involving water-borne craft, whether aircraft or surface vessels, upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith, except certain designated inland water areas and aircraft in Territorial waters of the United States; and authorizes the President to accept, on behalf of the United States, the revised international regulations drafted at the

International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea which convened in London in 1948.

Marketing Facilities Improvement Act, House Report No. 972 (September 14, 1951, 82d Congress, 1st Session), 10 p., printed pursuant to H. R. 39 (82d Congress, 1st Session), to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Committee on Agriculture recommended passage of the bill without amendment. This report explains the purpose of the bill and points out that no federal loans or grants are involved, and that it would result in potential savings to consumers and benefit farmers. An analysis of the bill is included. Although mainly intended for agricultural commodities the bill defines "Perishable agricultural commodities" as follows: "means agricultural commodities and products thereof, consisting principally of fresh fruits and vegetables, handled alone or in combination with poultry, eggs, meats, seafood, and dairy products."

Repealing Section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, As Amended, Senate Report No. 790 (September 20, 1951, 82d

Congress, 1st Session), 11 p., printed, pursuant to S. 2104 (82d Congress, 1st Session), to repeal section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Committee on Banking and Currency recommended passage of the bill. Section 104 reads as follows in part: "Import controls of fats and oils (including oil-bearing materials, fatty acids, and....), ... are necessary for the protection of the essential security interests and economy of the United States in the existing emergency in international relations, and no imports of any such commodity or product shall be admitted to the United States until after June 30, 1952...."

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

Certain Mollusk Imports Barred: H. R. 4443, to prevent the entry of certain mollusks into the U. S. Signed September 22, 1951 (P. L. 152). Prohibits entry of terrestrial or fresh-water mollusks.

Interior Appropriations for 1952: H. R. 3790, Interior Appropriations for 1952. Signed August 31, 1951 (P. L. 136).



U. S. PACKAGED FISH PRODUCTION--1950

DO YOU KNOW....

That fresh and frozen packaged fish production (fillets, steaks, and split butterfly) in the continental United States during 1950 totaled 191,524,111 pounds, valued at \$53,482,794 to the processor. This was a decrease of 1 percent in quantity but an increase of 11 percent in value as compared with the previous year.

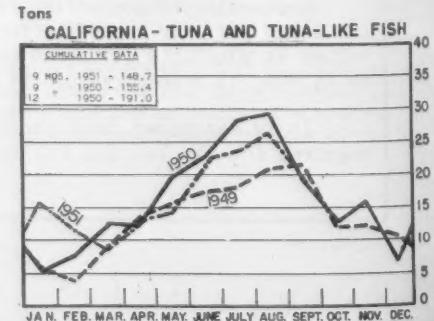
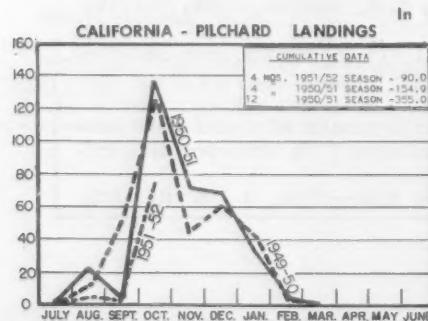
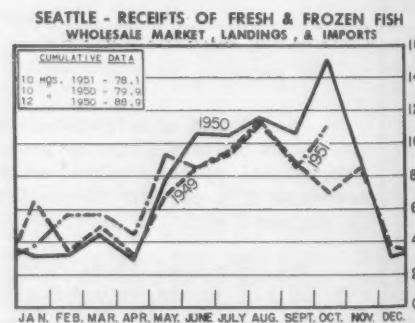
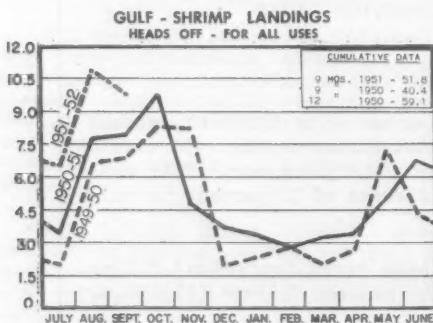
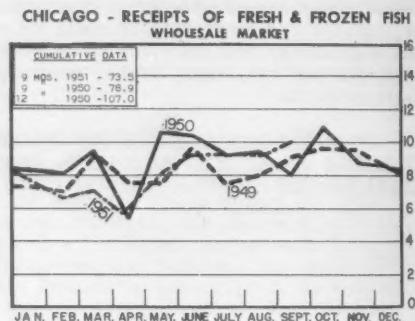
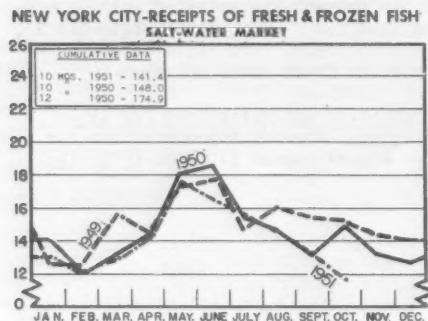
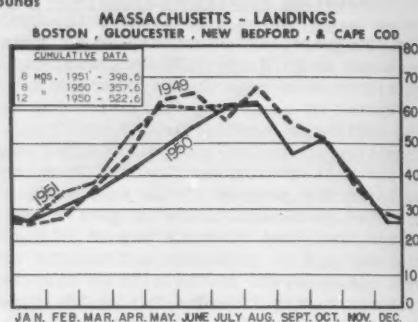
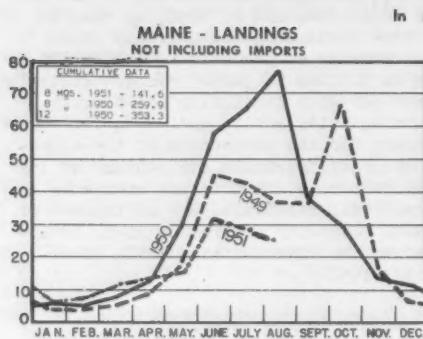
The principal items produced were ocean perch (rosefish) fillets (63,128,125 pounds, valued at \$15,126,456) and haddock fillets (51,192,045 pounds, valued at \$14,275,193).

Production of groundfish fillets (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and ocean perch or rosefish) during 1950 amounted to 136,572,409 pounds, valued at \$34,044,854. Imports of these fillets during the year amounted to 64,799,711 pounds, valued at \$11,735,589.

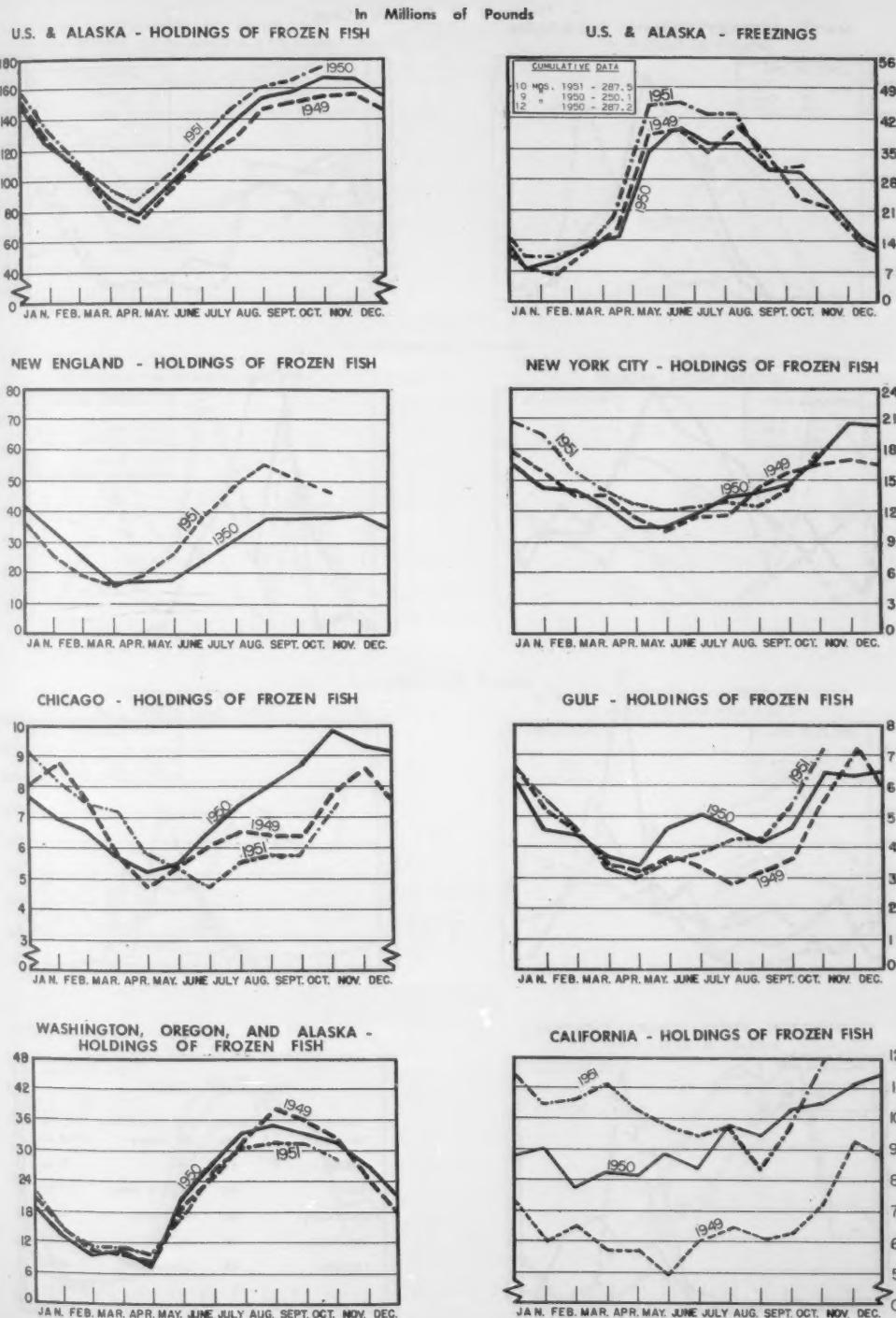
It is estimated that about 575,000,000 pounds of round fish were required for the 191,524,111 pounds of packaged fish produced in 1950.

Packaged Fish--1950, C.F.S. No. 672.

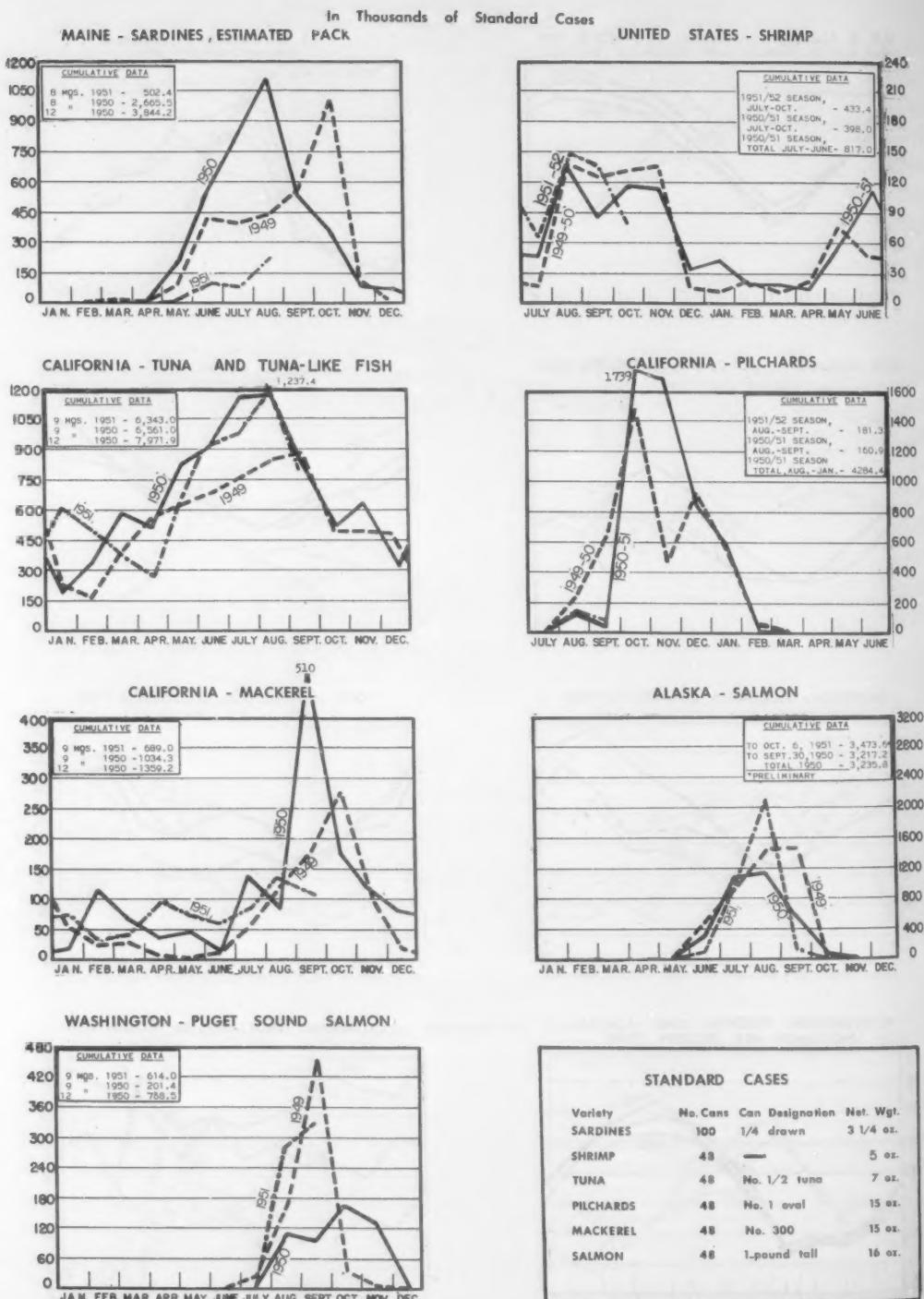
LANDINGS AND RECEIPTS



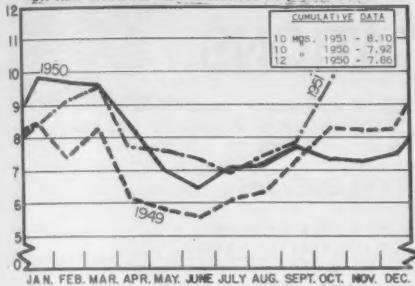
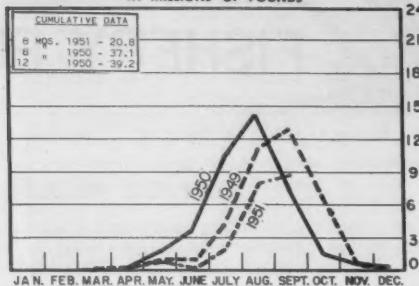
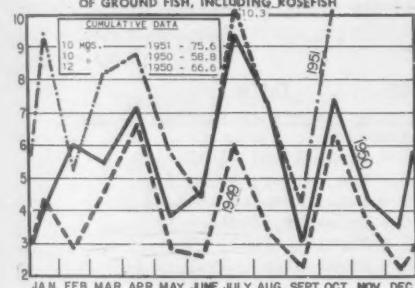
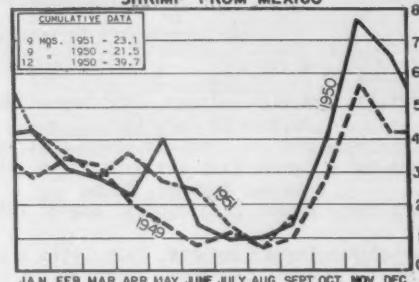
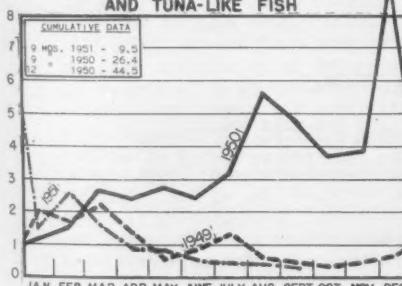
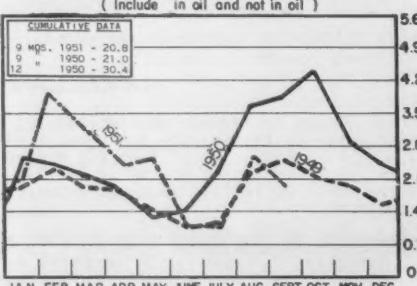
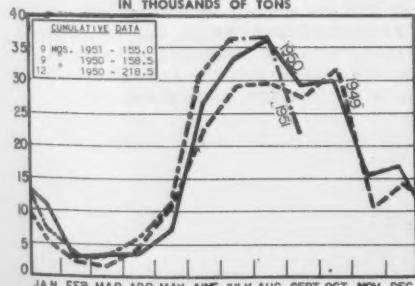
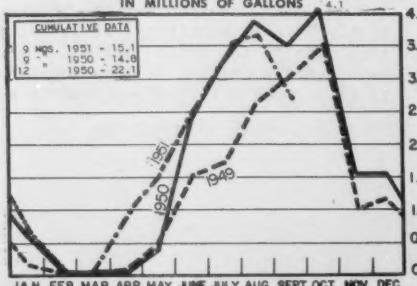
COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS and FREEZINGS of FISHERY PRODUCTS



CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS



PRICES, IMPORTS and BY-PRODUCTS

BOSTON - WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE
ON NEW ENGLAND FISH EXCHANGE IN \$ PER POUNDMAINE - IMPORTS OF FRESH SEA HERRING
IN MILLIONS OF POUNDSU.S. - IMPORTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FILLETS
OF GROUND FISH, INCLUDING ROSEFISHU.S. - IMPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN
SHRIMP FROM MEXICOU.S. - IMPORTS OF CANNED TUNA
AND TUNA-LIKE FISHU.S. - IMPORTS OF CANNED SARDINES
(Include in oil and not in oil)U.S. & ALASKA - PRODUCTION OF FISH MEAL
IN THOUSANDS OF TONSU.S. & ALASKA - PRODUCTION OF FISH OIL
IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS

RECENT FISHERY PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS.

CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
 FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS
 SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.
 SEP. - SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

Number	Title
CFS-623	Maine Landings, 1950 Annual Summary - By Counties, 12 p.
CFS-669	Florida Landings, June 1951, 4 p.
CFS-671	Canned Fish and Byproducts, 1950 Annual Summary, 20 p.
CFS-673	Frozen Fish Report, August 1951, 10 p.
CFS-675	Texas Landings, July 1951, 4 p.
CFS-676	Maine Landings, June 1951, 4 p.
CFS-680	Mississippi Landings, July 1951, 2 p.
FL-394	Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Trawl Designs, 17 p.

Number	Title
	<u>Wholesale Dealers in Fishery Products (Revised):</u>
SL-5	Connecticut, 1951, 1 p.
SL-7	New Jersey, 1951, 5 p.
SL-88	Pennsylvania, 1951, 3 p.
SL-9	Delaware, 1951, 1 p.
SL-16	Florida, 1951, 10 p.
SL-18	Mississippi, 1951, 3 p.
Sep. 289	Expansion of Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishery, 1945-50.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

Adventures in "Rockfish" Cookery (Let's Try Something Different), by Margaret R. Lunning and E. W. Harvey, Station Bulletin 501, 22 p., illus., printed. Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, September 1951. Recipes for the comparatively unknown rockfishes developed exclusively by the Oregon Seafoods Laboratory are presented in this booklet. It is pointed out that rockfish is one

of Oregon's most abundant marine foods. The recipes presented were developed to help acquaint housewives with this "new" fish caught off Oregon's coastal waters. Some of the recipes presented are Oven Sautéed Rockfish, Rockfish Surprise, Baked Fillets Margo, Perch Piquant, Stuffed Fillets, Baked Oregon Supreme, Rainbow Loaf, Rockfish Espanol, and Rockfish El Diablo. Some recipes for sauces to serve with fish are also given.

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

Clam Culture in Japan, by A. R. Cahn, Report No. 146, 103 p., illus., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan, September 1951. (Reports may be purchased only in photostat or microfilm from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.) Clams play an important role in the economy of the Japanese nation as they afford both food and a means of livelihood for many people. This report points out that clams are easily and cheaply cultured along much of the Japanese coastline. Although primitive methods are used, they are efficient as to production and well suited to the economic status of the people using them. The methods employed in the culture and harvesting of 10 important clam species in Japanese waters are described in this report together with such variations as have been evolved to meet local conditions. The methods of harvesting 13 other slightly less important species, for which no cultural need thus far has arisen, are also reported. While these 23 species constitute the most important of the clams valued as food by the Japanese, many other species also are eaten, although in far lesser quantity and usually only locally. Such species have been merely listed. Notes on the life histories of the important cultured species are given in some detail because the success of culture procedure depends in the last analysis on an understanding and appreciation of the inter-relation between environment and specific limitations to meet environmental change. Such statistics on clam production in Japan as were available have been assembled and presented in this booklet. The total recorded production of clams in Japan during 1909-48 amounts to 5,842,833 metric tons, an annual average of 146,070 metric tons, the author reports.

A Five-Year Study of the Striped Bass Fishery of Maryland, Based on Analyses of the Scales, by Richard E. Tiller, Publication No. 85, 30 p., printed. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Department of Research and Education, Board of Natural Resources, Solomons Island, Md., May 1950. This is a report on an investigation of the striped bass or rockfish

designed as a general study of that fishery. A description of the fishery (including a discussion of the four major types of commercial gear used and the Maryland catch for various years from 1887 to 1942) and an outline of the techniques of the investigation are presented in this booklet. However, the major portion of this report deals with analyses of scales collected by the author from striped bass of the 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944 broods to determine the rate of growth, contribution to the commercial catches, the rate of utilization of successive year classes, and the possibility of using the scales as an index of origin for the Atlantic stocks.

Handbook of Emergency Defense Activities, Oct. 1951-Mar. 1952, 119 p., printed, 30 cents, General Service Administration, Washington, D.C. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.) This is a guide to Federal agencies all or part of whose functions are devoted to mobilization or to other related phases of the defense program. Included is the Defense Fisheries Administration. This booklet is designed to assist the public in reaching the services it needs in connection with the defense program and will be issued twice a year--early in April and October.

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission Bulletin 2, 101 p., illus., printed. Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, Portland, Oregon, 1951. Consists of three reports which are the results of papers which report the results of the coordinated ocean-salmon research conducted by the fishery research organizations of the States composing the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, and a paper reporting on the research conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. It is pointed out that "this research is being continued in order to observe the effects of the present troll-fishery regulations and also to obtain additional data concerning the life history of the king and silver salmon and the factors which affect the survival of these species during their life in the ocean." The first paper, "The California Salmon Troll Fishery," by Donald H. Fry, Jr., and Eldon P. Hughes, discusses salmon

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

fishing in California, including its history, fishing methods, troll-salmon landing ports, ocean sport fishing, streams, landings, tagging, tag returns, and sampling of the commercial catch. "The Ocean Salmon Troll Fishery of Oregon," by Jack M. Van Hyning, is the second paper and it deals with the Oregon salmon-troll fishery. The author discusses the history of the fishery and research, fishing areas, the silver and chinook salmon fisheries, and the ocean sport fishery. The third paper, "Research Report on the Washington State Offshore Troll Fishery," by Donald E. Kauffman, reports on the progress of research on the salmon offshore troll fishery by the Washington State Department of Fisheries. In this paper are discussed the history and research of the salmon-troll fishery, fishing areas, tagging methods, and the sport fishery. The last paper, "Observations on Troll-Caught Salmon of the West Coast of Vancouver Island, 1949," by Ferris Neave, is a report of a salmon troll fishery investigation conducted in 1949 by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Discussed in this paper are the size and age composition, tagging, and distribution of recoveries of chinook and silver salmon.

Pelagic Fishing Experiments in Australian Waters, by M. Blackburn and G. W. Rayner, Division of Fisheries Technical Paper No. 1, 8 p., printed. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Melbourne, Australia, 1951. Further progress made during the years 1947-49 in catching commercially-important pelagic fish in southern Australian waters is briefly described in this publication. These commercial-scale experiments have been made by the Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization alone or in collaboration with professional fishermen, or by fishermen themselves. Methods of taking six species of pelagic fish are discussed. The six species are: jack mackerel (Trachurus novae-zelandiae), pilchards (Sardinops neopilchardus), anchovies (Engraulis australis), sprats (Clupea bassensis), southern bluefin tuna (Thunnus maccoyii), and striped tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis). In its conclusion the report points out that "at present the

demand for pelagic fish by some of the canners is not encouraging, and the actual commercial exploitation can only be established as a result of cooperation between canners and fishermen. This in turn should lead to improvements in fishing methods."

"An Outline of California Fishing Gear," by W. L. Scofield, article, California Fish and Game, October 1951, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 361-70, illus., printed. Division of Fish and Game, Department of Natural Resources, San Francisco, Calif. Different California devices used for catching ocean fish are grouped into related types according to use. Some of the more important types of fishing gear are described.

Trade with Portugal and Its Colonies--A Businessman's Guide and Directory, 183 p., printed. Prepared by the Economic Cooperation Administration Special Mission to Portugal, Lisbon, December 1950. (Copies available from the Department of Commerce Field offices or from the Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C.) General information about Portugal and its colonies is contained in this booklet, and also data on import regulations and purchasing procedures, sources of information in Portugal and the United States, preparing shipments for Portugal, exporting to the United States, and a list of Portuguese importers of U.S. commodities. The names of several Portuguese exporters of fishery products are included in the latter sections.

Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables for 1949, 104 p., printed, 3s (about 45 U.S. cents). Scottish Home Department (Available from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland), 1951. Statistics on the Scottish fisheries are presented in this booklet. Number, net tonnage, and value of different types of fishing vessels, types and value of gear, number of fishermen employed, and the amount and value of the fish catch by areas and type of vessels, average prices, utilization of the catch, and fishery products exports is some of the statistical information included.

Washington State Department of Fisheries 1950 Annual Report, 143 p., illus.,

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

printed. Department of Fisheries, State of Washington, Seattle, Wash., 1951. Reports on the activities of Washington's Department of Fisheries. The main subjects covered by the report are stream rehabilitation, fisheries research, shellfish management, hatcheries, cooperative programs, field construction, fisheries patrol, and commercial statistics. The

commercial fishing statistics section gives 1950 data for the entire State by species, together with comparative data; detailed statistics for Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Willapa Harbor, and the Columbia River; and data on the number of licenses, financial receipts, and appropriations. Short resumes of trends for the principal fisheries are also included.



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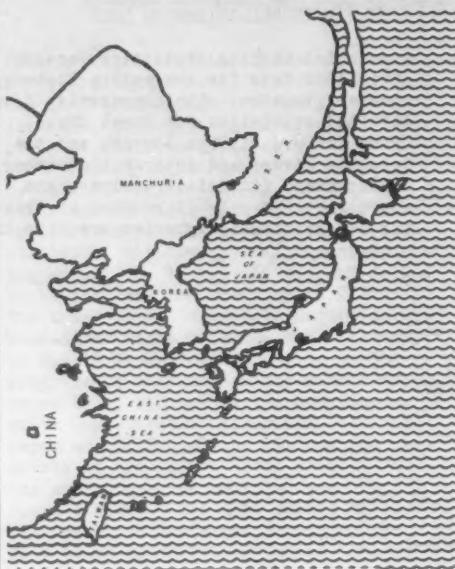


Illustrator-- Gustaf T. Sundstrom

Compositors-- Jean Zalevsky, Carolyn Wood, Dorothy Stein

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A PROGRAM FOR JAPANESE COASTAL FISHERIES



A discussion of the present status of the Japanese coastal fisheries, and the presentation of a program for their rehabilitation and management are contained in Fishery Leaflet 395, A Program for Japanese Coastal Fisheries. A five-point program for meeting the present economic crisis in Japan's coastal fisheries is discussed, and the author points out that this program must be carried out if Japan's fishing industry is to survive its present crisis. (A resume of the program appeared in Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1951, p. 41.)

There is an appendix which gives background information leading up to the proposed program. Included in the appendix is a list of those in the discussion group which assisted in the development of the fisheries program presented in this publication. In addition, the appendix contains papers by various American visiting expert consultants, members of SCAP's Natural Resources Section staff, and others

which composed the discussion group. Among the subjects presented are the following: overfishing in the coastal fisheries and proposals for its control; the research and conservation program; some methods of fishery management and their usefulness in a management program; enforcement of regulations; technological developments which will increase fishermen's profits; improvement of management and services of Japanese fisheries cooperatives; Japanese fisheries financing and cooperative management; the extension service program; and financing the Japanese fishing industry.

This Fishery Leaflet 395 is a republication of Report No. 48 of the Natural Resources Section of SCAP issued in Tokyo in May 1951. Free copies of this leaflet are now available upon request from the Division of Information, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

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